# Hawaiian Gazette.

VOL. XXXIV. NO. 75. HONOLULU, H. I.: FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 15, 1899.—SEMI-WEEKLY. WHOLE NO. 2107.

Hawaiian Gazette.

SEMI-WEEKLY.

ISSUED TUESDAYS AND FRIDAYS.

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## SCHOOL TEACHERS

### Many Appointments Confirmed at the Meeting Yesterday.

### LITTLE OTHER BUSINESS DONE

Executive Council Recommend That the Palama School be Changed to Kaiulani School.

The long-deferred meeting of the Board of Education was held yesterday afternoon. Owing to the absence of two members of the board, Professor Alexander and Mrs. Jordan, it is difficult to secure a quorum at the present time.

Minister Mott-Smith presided at the meeting, the other members of the board present being Dr. Maxwell, Mrs. W. W. Hall and Charles J. Hopkins. Inspector General Townsend, Normal Instructor Gibson and Secretary Rodgers were also on hand.

The following appointments and transfers, made by Inspector General Townsend, owing to the impossibility of getting a meeting of the board before the opening of schools, were ratified at the meeting yesterday: W. N. Judkins, to be principal of the school at Paauilo, Hawaii; P. L. Topie, to be principal of the school at Kapaa, Kauai; Miss Maude Chase, to be assistant teacher in the school at Kealia, Kauai; A. D. Wishard, to be substitute for J. F. Scott until otherwise ordered by the board; Miss Ruth Arnold, approved as substitute for Mrs. J. N. Taggard during her absence from Kalihiwaena school; Miss Linda Parmenter, to be teacher of the school at Moanalua; Miss Ellen H. Bickwell, to be assistant teacher in the Honolulu Normal and Training School, to take the place of Miss Watson, resigned; Miss M. Ida Ziegler, to be assistant teacher in the Honolulu Normal and Training School, to take the place of Miss Mary S. Ross, to be transferred; Miss Mary Achuck, to be assistant teacher in the Kalihiuku school; Miss Charlotte Mumford, to be assistant teacher in the Lihue school; Miss Henrietta Christian, to be assistant teacher in the Lihue school; W. Elmo Reavis, to be temporary principal of the Lahainaluna Seminary, to hold the position until otherwise ordered by the boarad; Fred P. Rosencrans, to be temporary vice principal of the Lahainaluna Seminary until otherwise ordered by the board; Mrs. Ura Scrimger, to be assistant teacher in the Lahaina school, to take the place of Mrs. C. E. Rosencrans, resigned; Miss Emily F. Williams, to be assistant teacher in the Waiohinu school, to take the place of Mrs. True, resigned; Miss Annie Akamu, to be assistant teacher in the Haaheo school, to take the place of Miss Ellen A. Pomeroy, resigned; Miss Margaret Burton, to be principal of the public school at Waimea, Hawaii, to take the place of S. C. Biddell, resigned; Miss Bertha B. Taylor, to be principal of the Waiohinu school; Mrs. P. L. Topie, to be assistant teacher in the Kapaa school, to take the place of B. P. Smith, who has asked for a year's leave of absence; W. B. Weigle, to be principal of the school at Honokohau, Hawaii; Mrs. Cate Howland Phillips, to be teacher in the Royal School, in place of Miss Sorenson, who has a leave of absence; Miss Daisy Lishman, to be assistant teacher in the Palama school; H. W. Kinney, to be teacher of the school at Kahuku; Miss Jane Nahiwa, to be assistant teacher in the school at Honokohau, Hawaii; Wm. Abbey, to be assistant teacher in the Hanalei school until otherwise ordered by the board; Miss Christian Smith, to be assistant teacher in the school at Haou; Miss Maria Mahelona, to be teacher of the school at Kamaoa; Wm. Isaac, to be teacher of the school at Kailue; Miss Mary Silva, to be assistant teacher in the Waialua school; Miss Mary S. Ross, to be teacher at Waipahu school.

As yesterday's meeting of the board was the first for several weeks it was impossible to take action in all the cases demanding consideration. However, another meeting is expected to take place in a few days.

Rev. Mr. Massie was appointed school agent at Waimea, Kauai, to act during the disability of J. F. Scott.

A communication was read from the Executive Council in which it was stated that the Executive recommended that the name of the Palama school should be changed to that of Kaiulani. No action of the board was taken, pending further consideration as to the power vested in the board to change the name of the school.


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## GEN. A. S. HARTWELL FOR WASHINGTON

### Unofficial Territorial Delegate at Coming Term of Congress---His Past Record and Services.



GEN. A. S. HARTWELL.

At the request of the Hawaiian Government Alfred S. Hartwell has consented to go to Washington to represent Hawaii as unofficial Territorial Delegate, at the coming session of Congress. He leaves for his post of duty by the America Maru on September 19th. The appointment is a strong one and will meet the approval of the community.

General Hartwell, as he is familiarly known in the United States, Judge Hartwell, as he is called here, from his having at one time been a Judge of the Supreme Court of Hawaii, has for nearly thirty years been one of the leading members of the bar of Hawaii.

A graduate of Harvard, an instructor in the University of Missouri, a soldier in the West at the breaking out of the war, afterwards successively Lieutenant, Captain, Lieutenant Colonel, Colonel and Brigadier General in the East, on special investigation duty under the War Department after the war, a cotton planter in South Carolina, a graduate of the Harvard Law School, Associate Justice of the Supreme Court of Hawaii, twice Attorney General under Kalakaua, a keen business man with large property interests in Hawaii, a leading lawyer in active practice, one of the leading drafters of the present Hawaiian Constitution, an old resident thoroughly familiar with the history, conditions and necessities of Hawaii,—such is the record of the man who is to represent this community in Washington at the coming session of Congress, when the fundamental law governing Hawaii is to be enacted. No man has had better training for the position.

Of especial value for any work in Washington is Judge Hartwell's wide military acquaintance and reputation. His military record as Colonel of the Fifty-fifth Massachusetts Infantry and as General in command of a brigade in South Carolina, consisting of New York, Pennsylvania, Massachusetts and United States troops; the brevet of Brigadier General given to him for "gallant services at the battle of Honey Hill, South Carolina," where he was wounded four times and had a horse killed under him, have given him a particularly strong hold on the powers that be at Washington and increased the strength of position which he holds as a member of the Loyal Legion.

Judge Hartwell has three times been an office-holder in this country: From 1868 to 1874 he was First Associate Justice of the Supreme Court; he then became Attorney General under Kalakaua for a few months, again taking the same office in December, 1876, which he held until July, 1878. Since then he has neither held or sought public office in this country. He is not unfamiliar with the ways and methods of doing business in Washington, however, for he has repeatedly visited that city in the interests of a cable concession, having succeeded at one time in securing from the Senate an affirmative vote in favor of a subsidy for a Hawaiian cable, and barely failing to get a vote for the cable through the House of Representatives.

He has always been recognized among the members of the bar as one of the ablest and readiest men to meet an emergency and of an eminently constructive mind. His services in this respect were invaluable in the drafting of the present Constitution of Hawaii.

He early became interested in the sugar industry, having been one of the largest holders in the Koloa Sugar Company, and more recently in Makaweli and Paia. He is now one of the largest owners in the American Sugar Company, on Molokai.

Judge Hartwell has been an earnest advocate of annexation ever since the movement of 1893, and has been one of the most trusted of the Government's unofficial advisers in connection with the many serious questions which have arisen during the interval since 1893.

When seen yesterday afternoon, Judge Hartwell admitted that an understanding had been arrived at between him and the Government. He stated that the appointment had been tendered to him by President Dole some weeks ago but that he had not made up his mind until within a day or two. He stated that no conditions were attached to the appointment nor definite instructions given. His understanding was that he was not going to Washington to represent any faction, nationality or interest, but he was going in the interests of the country as a whole. The appointment was not at his solicitation, and, so far as his personal interests were concerned, they would be better conserved by remaining here, but this might be the last opportunity which he would have of rendering Hawaii and the Hawaiians a public service. His efforts might or might not be successful, but whatever there was in him to give would be used freely in the general interests of Hawaii.

General Hartwell was born in Massachusetts of old American stock. His record by dates is as follows: 1858, graduated from Harvard College; 1858 to 1861, instructor in Washington University, St. Louis, Mo.; 1861, enlisted in the Fifth Missouri Infantry, present at the taking of Camp Jackson; 1861, enlisted in the Forty-fourth Massachusetts as First Lieutenant; there were sixteen Harvard men carrying muskets in this company. Later he became senior Captain in the Fifty-fourth Massachusetts Colored Infantry, and was promoted to Lieutenant Colonel of the Fifty-fifth Massachusetts Colored Infantry in June, 1863; again promoted to Colonel of the same regiment in December, 1863, and breveted for Brigadier General in December, 1864. During 1864 and 1865, in command of the brigade in South Carolina; 1865-66, was on special duty under the War Department in investigating alleged frauds in South Carolina; discharged from the army in April, 1866. After discharge from the army engaged in the cotton planting industry in the Sea Islands in South Carolina, withdrawing therefrom, when it was demonstrated that labor was unobtainable. In 1866 returned and finished his course in the Harvard Law School. Thereafter practiced law in Boston until 1868, at which time he was appointed First Associate Justice of the Supreme Court of Hawaii, becoming subsequently Attorney General in 1874 and 1876, as above stated.

## SECRETARY COATS

### Rousing Reception Tendered Him at Y. M. C. A. Hall.

### ADDRESS BY PRESIDENT WEEDON

Mr. Wall's Violin Solo Encored and a General Social Time Enjoyed by All.

The reception given at Y. M. C. A. hall last evening in honor of Albert J. Coats, the new assistant secretary and athletic instructor of the association, was largely attended.

The following interesting program was rendered: Selections by the association orchestra, song by Charles Elston, address of welcome by President W. C. Weedon, and violin solo by Dr. O. E. Wall.

President Weedon, in his remarks, expressed the great satisfaction the Y. M. C. A. of Honolulu felt in securing the services of a man so well fitted for the work of instructor in the gymnasium as Mr. Coats, who now holds the world's record in association athletics. This record was made last year at the annual meet held under the auspices of the Y. M. C. A. Summer School at Williams Bay, Wis., Mr. Coats scoring 451 points. Up to that time the record was held by Secretary Coleman, who scored 420 1-5 points. This record was secured in five field contests. Five years ago both Mr. Coleman and Mr. Coats were competitors in these contests and after holding the championship for five years Mr. Coleman finally had to give way to his present assistant.

Continuing his remarks Mr. Weedon said, in substance:

"With two such efficient instructors in our gymnastic work, the Honolulu association should be second to none in the United States. A very great change is taking place in Honolulu at the present time and opportunities for young men to gain instruction and make their own way in the world were never so good as at present. With the present opportunities afforded young men by the Y. M. C. A. alone there was no reason why any young man in Honolulu should spend an idle hour. There was not an hour in the day of his leisure time which might not be profitably employed at the Y. M. C. A. building. The classes for the coming year were more extensive in scope than ever before, the physical classes would be opened to business men and there never had been a time in the history of the local association when it was so well fitted to carry out in every department the purposes of its organization. All the classes for the coming year were now open for the enrollment of members and the coming year would probably exceed the past one, in which 174 members were enrolled in the various classes of the educational department alone. And education in the Y. M. C. A. classes was beginning to be worth something. One hundred and six of the leading colleges of the United States now accepted the graduation certificates of the Y. M. C. A. courses. It was the purpose of the directors of the association to extend its usefulness in this city for the coming years beyond anything dreamed of in the past."

A general social time followed the conclusion of the program, during which Mr. Coats was personally introduced to those present.

The hall was tastefully decorated for the occasion, and the seats were arranged in a novel way, that is, in a sort of family circle, a few being grouped together. Refreshments, consisting of ice cream, cakes, coffee, soda water, lemonade, etc., were served and a general social time had which lasted over an hour. Mr. O. E. Wall's violin solo was a feature of the evening, the audience insisting on its second rendition in its entirety.

The hall was well filled, among the audience being several of the older members of the association, who feel that the duty of attending such functions of last night devolves upon the younger generation, and therefore seldom turn out. Among those who were present the reporter noticed:

Chas. M. Cooke, W. W. Hall, Miss Charlotte Hall, C. B. Ripley, W. M. Hopper and wife, Mr. and Mrs. McClellan, Rev. and Mrs. M. S. Perry, Prof. Edgar Woods, Mr. and Mrs. Bristol, Prof. Hall, F. W. Damon, John Waterhouse, Chas. Elston, Mrs. Osgood, Miss Osgood, Richard Weedon, John Templeton, John Templeton, Jr., Misses Alice and Lina Templeton, Miss Cleveland, Miss Baber, George Howard, W. L. Howard, A. F. Cooke, Capt. Bray and daughter, Mrs. W. C. Weedon and daughter, and a large number of visitors.

The affair was one of the most successful of the kind ever held under Y. M. C. A. auspices.

A. J. Coats, the new assistant secretary and gymnasium instructor of the Y. M. C. A., who arrived Wednesday by the Alameda, has had considerable experience in the line of work he will take up here.

In '94 and '95 he was assistant secretary of the Y. M. C. A. of Grand Rapids, Mich. He entered the Y. M. C. A. Training School at Chicago in '96 and graduated the following year. He then took charge of athletics at Monmouth College, where he remained until taking his present position.

For several years past Mr. Coats has been one of the athletic and aquatic instructors at the encampments of the Y. M. C. A. at Lake Geneva during the summer vacations. He is an enthusiast in aquatic sports and golf, as well as gymnastic work. He believes Hawaii an ideal field for both golf and aquatics. He hopes to see the game of golf secure a firm footing here and expects to make aquatics a feature of Y. M. C. A. athletics at Honolulu.

He said last night: "I don't see why the association should not possess shells and put practical crews in the annual races here. I certainly intend to make swimming and boating a prominent feature of my work. Oh, golf is a noble game! It is a game adapted to all kinds of people; old, young, weak and strong are equally capable of entering into and enjoying the sport.

"I know that I will like that work here," he said further. "I believe that the gymnasium plays an important part in developing the youth into serviceable and Christian manhood. Get the boys interested in athletics at your Y. M. C. A. gymnasiums and the religious and spiritual side will soon follow."

Mr. Coats will begin his classes in the Y. M. C. A. gymnasium the week after next. He is enthusiastic in his chosen work and promises to be very popular with the association.

### FOR THE UNITED STATES.

**Some of the Lands Required for Army and Navy Uses.**

Among the lands which Colonel Ruhlen has asked to be set apart for the use of the United States government are:

1. The Makiki ground where the cricket games take place and which was set apart by the last Legislature as a public recreation park.

2. Certain lands in the inner harbor, including what is known as the Emmes wharf.

3. Land near the Oceanic dock including the Hopper leases where the rice and planing mills are now situated.

4. The drill shed grounds, including the barracks, the parade grounds, the drill shed and a portion of land running to Beretania street back of he home of Mrs. Mary Adams on Miller street.

### Emigration to Hawaii.

Hawaii has sent an unprecedentedly large order for Japanese laborers. The sugar planters want no less than 9,310, which means that, including women, there will be an emigration of some twelve thousand from Japan. The bulk of the emigrants (6,915) are to be furnished by the Kumamoto Imin Kaisha, the Kaigai Toko Kaisha, and the Morioka Shokai, the remainder being sent by the Tokyo Imin Kaisha and the Nippon Imin Kaisha. It is supposed that this large demand for labor has been stimulated by an access of American capital to Hawaii in the sequel of annexation.—Japan Weekly Mail, September 2.

### Dowsett Inventory.

George R. Carter, administrator of the Estate of Edward Dowsett, deceased, returns the following as the inventory of the estate: Certificate No. 1 of Jas. I. Dowsett Estate, Limited, $30,000; 25 shares Maunalei assessable delinquent $25; eight horses $680; two saddles $50; furniture $50; jewelry $250; one-twelfth interest in the Estate of J. I. Dowsett of no value, it being under contract of sale; clothing, family pictures and law books of no market value.

### A TRANSPORT WRECKED.

A cablegram to the San Francisco quartermaster's department received September 6 from Captain Doris of the Morgan City from Nagasaki, under date of September 5, goes to show that the vessel is not the total wreck she was supposed to be. It reads:

"Ashore, but will probably get off. She is full of water. Divers will examine her, when we will report further. A few plates stove in."

WASHINGTON, Sept. 4.—The following dispatch received this afternoon gives some particulars of the wreck of the transport Morgan City:

"NAGASAKI, Sept. 3.—Adjutant General, Washington: Transport Morgan City, under guidance of experienced pilot, struck reef in the Inland Sea, eight miles from Ononuchi, 250 miles from Nagasaki, about 4 a. m., September 1. Backed off at daylight. Vessel filled rapidly; was beached and all saved. Officers and crew did splendid work. Have telegraphed to Kobe for food. Am sending wrecking crew to vessel from here. Cargo almost all lost. Can you send me transport from Manila? Only American money good here; hence delay.

"CARTER, "Quartermaster."

# THE DREYFUS CASE

## Prisoner's Counsel Appeal to Emperor and King.

### SUPERHUMAN EFFORTS OF LABORI

**Dreyfus' Counsel is Now Fighting the Case Without Asking or Giving Quarter.**

NEW YORK, Sept. 5.—A cable to the Sun from Rennes says: It is impossible to describe the agitation and excitement in this city over today's developments or even to indicate the scores of fantastic reports that are in circulation. M. Paleologue, who represents the Foreign Office, had a long consultation with Maitre Demange tonight over the question of the appearance of Colonels Schwartzkoppen and Panizzardi, but neither had any definite information.

The impression gains ground that if only the initiative of the French Foreign Office is necessary to the production of evidence that will settle the Dreyfus affair at once and forever, Prime Minister Waldeck-Rousseau may be depended upon to assume the responsibility, even if he must violate the most sacred kind of diplomatic usage in the process.

Passion between the two sides has been so intensified by the latest events that personal encounters, usually with words only, are becoming frequent even in the courtroom itself. M. Labori has thrown away the scabbard of his sword and is now fighting the case without asking or giving quarter.

Witness Cernuschi came to the telegraph office tonight to send dispatches. He was accompanied by two persons. The police do not leave him for a moment. He allowed himself to be interviewed and he denied Figaro's statement that he had been dismissed from the Austrian army. He declares that he resigned, and that he has documents to prove that fact. When he was asked if he was ready to reply to all questions put to him tomorrow, he significantly tapped his pocket and said: "I have here all that I require to prove my statements."

RENNES, Sept. 5.—M. Labori this afternoon telegraphed personal appeals to Emperor William and King Humbert to grant permission to Colonel Schwarzkoppen and Colonel Panizzardi, German and Italian military attaches in Paris in 1894, to come to Rennes to testify in the trial of Captain Dreyfus. This is the news of the day and the chief topic of the journalists this evening. The appeals were couched in eloquent terms, invoking the assistance of their Majesties in the name of justice and humanity. They were quite supplementary to the formal application that will be made by the Government commissary, Major Carriere.

The demand of M. Labori that the court-martial should issue process subject to the approval of the two sovereigns came like a thunderbolt at today's session. The step is fraught with momentous consequences, as it affords Emperor William an opportunity again to assume his favorite role of arbitration of the destinies of the world. No one will be surprised if Colonel Schwarzkoppen, in the name of the Kaiser, makes a declaration that will practically decide the results of the trial.

Colonel Jouaust announces that if information is received stating that Schwarzkoppen and Panizzardi are coming to depose, he is prepared to adjourn the trial pending their arrival.

The appearance of Colonels Schwarzkoppen and Panizzardi would be the most sensational as well as the most important incident of the entire trial. Their depositions would be a formal and emphatic declaration that they never had any relations with the accused and they would make such a statement that the court must order an acquittal.

### CHINAMAN DROWNED.

**Steamship Alameda Runs Down Two Chinese Fishing Boats.**

(From Thursday's Daily.)

As the Alameda was coming in the harbor yesterday morning she ran down two Chinese fishing boats, which were just outside the reef, cutting one in twain and colliding with the other in such a manner that it did not come loose until the steamer had gone some distance. All the fishermen were saved except one, who clung to one of the fishing boats and was lost. They were brought ashore by the pilotboat, which was being towed alongside the Alameda as usual.

There is little doubt that the accident was caused by the Chinamen's stupidity in trying to save their nets in spite of the fact that the big liner was bearing down on them at full speed.

The body of the drowned fisherman had not been recovered up to a late hour last night.

### WASHINGTON VOLUNTEERS.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 6.—General Otis cables as follows from Manila today:

"The Pennsylvania sailed September 5 with forty-two officers and 776 enlisted men, ten Washington infantry, two officers, thirty-four discharged, three men of the Hospital Corps, seven civilians. The Washington infantry left in Manila ten officers and 147 enlisted men, re-enlisted; also two officers and forty-one enlisted men, discharged. None are sick.

### CAPTAIN DICKENS.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 6.—Assistant Chief of the Navigation Bureau Dickens has been ordered to assume command of the battleship Indiana, relieving Captain Taylor. Commander Cowles will succeed Captain Dickens in the Navigation Bureau.

### BAD FOR OTIS.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 6.—General Miles today made the positive statement that he expects there will be a change in military commanders in the Philippines. He said to The Bulletin correspondent that he believed either he himself would go to the Philippines and take command or that General Merritt would be sent. General Miles says he believes the present situation in the Philippines is slightly absurd, and that, instead of having a junior officer in command of the large army there, one of the senior officers ought to be sent without delay. He added that the matter is now under consideration by the President.

# NICARAGUA CANAL

## Commissioners' Report Not Ready.

**This May Delay Action on the Matters by the Coming Session of Congress.**

WASHINGTON, Sept. 6.—Professor Emory R. Johnson is a member of the Isthmian Canal Commission appointed by the President to investigate the various routes for the canal across the Isthmus of Panama and to make a report to Congress. Professor Johnson says that this report, upon which Congress will base its canal legislation, will not, in all probability, be ready for the coming session of Congress, and therefore he deduces that there is not likely to be any canal legislation during the coming winter. Professor Johnson says it will be absolutely impossible to get a report ready for submission to the next Congress.

This news must be sorely disappointing to all friends of the Nicaragua canal. Congress, at last winter's session, absolutely refused to pass the canal bill until all routes had been investigated by competent authority and a report made to Congress. That was the policy which Congress adopted, and that policy, it rather appears, will be adhered to next winter. Therefore, if the commission fails to get its report in the hands of Congress during the session, there would appear to be nothing to be done but to let the matter drag along for another year, unless the friends of the canal come up strong and put the bill through without waiting for a report.

Professor Johnson says, in explanation of his disappointing statement, that the commission was instructed by President McKinley to make its investigation into the various routes thorough, and he states that the work simply cannot be accomplished before next spring. Several members of the commission are now in Paris investigating the financial condition of the Panama canal, and they cannot return to this country before the last of October. Not before December will the commission reach the isthmus and begin investigation there. That work, says Professor Johnson, will take all winter, and after it is completed the commission must return to Washington and prepare its report.

Professor Johnson's statement makes the outlook exceedingly discouraging for canal work. Everybody supposed last winter, when Reed killed the canal bill and substituted this investigation scheme, that the inquiry would be completed in time for action at the session of Congress.


### CHRONIC DIARRHOEA CURED.

This is to certify that I have had chronic diarrhoea ever since the war. I got so weak I could hardly walk or do anything. One bottle of Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy cured me sound and well.

J. R. GIBBS, Fincastle, Va.

I had chronic diarrhoea for twelve years. Three bottles of Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy cured me.

S. L. SHAVER, Fincastle, Va.

Both Mr. Gibbs and Mr. Shaver are prominent farmers and reside near Fincastle, Va. They procured the remedy from Mr. W. E. Casper, a druggist of that place, who is well acquainted with them and will vouch for the truth of their statements. For sale by Benson, Smith & Co., Ltd., wholesale agents for H. I., and all druggists and dealers.


# M'KINLEY'S IDEAS

## Future Course as to New Dependencies.

**Territorial Government for Hawaii—Prospects for Cuba, Philippines and Porto Rico.**

WASHINGTON, Sept. 3.—There is good authority for the statement that the President has returned to Washington with these ideas uppermost in mind as to his future course in relation to our new dependencies:

Philippines—Civil government by three commissioners to supplant military rule immediately after the rebellion is crushed.

Cuba—Continue military control until it is determined by means of a general election whether the inhabitants want independence or annexation. If independence, the new government elected will be recognized by the United States, and will be given encouragement at every opportunity to establish its stability. If annexation, the President will be governed by the sentiment of American citizens as it may then exist.

Porto Rico—Civil government of a territorial form similar to that which prevails in Arizona.

Hawaii—Territorial form of government, as recommended by the Hawaiian Commission, and as provided for in the measure now pending in Congress.

Some weeks will elapse before the President settles down to the actual preparation of his message, but he has returned from his vacation with some well-defined views as to the difficult problems which confront him, and will immediately commence discussions of details with members of his Cabinet. It has been generally supposed that with war still in progress in the Philippines he would avoid committing himself to recommendations for the future government of the islands, but such will probably not be the case. His Pittsburg speech leaves no room for doubt that he will insist upon permanent American control of the Philippines. To this extent he has come out squarely and thrown down the gauntlet to the anti-expansionists.

It is appreciated that it will be some years before the islands are ripe for even a territorial form of government, such as is proposed for Porto Rico, so that the control by commissioners, much the same as the District of Columbia is governed, is deemed a happy solution and a substitute for military government, and a safe and simple means of control preliminary to the establishment of a territorial form of government when it may be possible to give the natives generally the right of suffrage. The plan under consideration contemplates three commissioners—one an army officer, to have charge of fiscal affairs; another, a naval officer, to have control of the customs, and a third, a leading Filipino, to look after the judiciary, all three to be appointed by the President and confirmed by the Senate. Further details contemplate giving the Filipinos a voice in all municipal affairs, and the most liberal government possible.

### WM. J. BRYAN.

SAN FRANCISCO, Sept. 6.—William Jennings Bryan, the Democratic candidate for the Presidential nomination, is in the city. He arrived by the Yosemite train, which pulled into Oakland mole at noon. A large crowd of Democrats met him as he alighted, cheered him, shook his hand, crowded about him as he made his way to the boat and shook him by the hand all the way across the bay. From the ferry he was driven in a hack to the California Hotel, where this afternoon he was tendered a reception, which gave more people an opportunity to make his acquaintance. He looks healthy and is evidently in good spirits. With him are his wife and three children, Ruth, Grace and William.

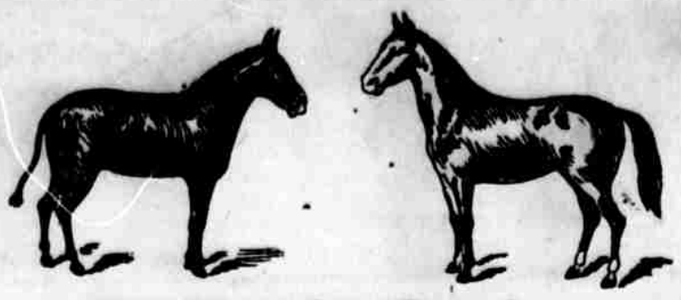
### A NEW EDITOR.

**Walter G. Smith Will Take Charge of the Advertiser Shortly.**

Early in last July Mr. W. N. Armstrong resigned the position of editor of the Advertiser, the resignation to take effect whenever the Hawaiian Gazette Company should secure the services of another editor. Mr. Walter G. Smith, formerly editor of the Star, of this city, and now one of the editorial staff of the San Francisco Chronicle, was offered the position, and has recently accepted it. He expects to reach this place in November, and will relieve the present editor about the first of December. Mr. Armstrong expects to spend some time in Washington city during the winter.

### ORDERED TO VENEZUELA.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 6.—Orders will be issued to the cruiser Detroit to proceed at once to Laguayra, Venezuela, in view of the disturbed condition of affairs in that country. The Detroit is with Sampson's fleet at Philadelphia.

## Ex Martha Davis:

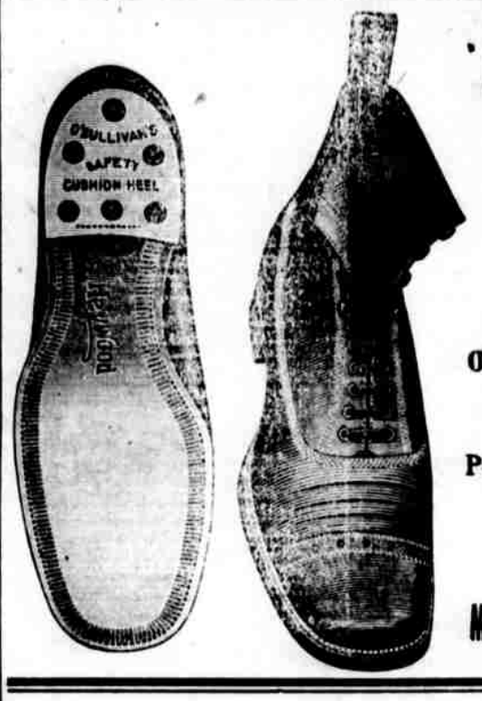
A large invoice of young, broken stock, consisting of

**Oregon Mules** (All Sizes)

**Buggy Horses,**
**Wagon Horses,**
**Dray Horses.**

This stock will be sold at low figures as a large shipment is in transit.

**G. SCHUMAN,**
**FORT STREET.**




HEYWOOD TRADE MARK SHOE 1864

Made in Worcester, Mass.

OUR PATROL SHOE

Extra Quality, Calf Vamp. Leather Lined Rubber Heel.

Positively Waterproof Sole.

Manufacturers' Shoe Store

SOLE AGENTS.

## Ex Aloha:

We have just received a Large Shipment of . . .

**GOLDEN OAK**
**Bed Room Sets.**

We have from the Cheapest Line in these SETS to the Best.

**COYNE-MEHRTEN FURNITURE COMPANY.**
**Progress Block.**



**THE CALIFORNIA HARNESS SHOP**

Can Furnish at Short Notice

**Any and All Kinds of Work**

AT CALIFORNIA PRICES.

Give them Sample Order.

639 KING STREET, BELOW ARLINGTON HOTEL.

D. O. & M. S. HAMMAN. : : : : Tel. 641.

G. N. WILCOX, President. J. F. HACKFELD, Vice President.
E. SUHR, Secretary and Treasurer. T. MAY Auditor.

**Pacific Guano and Fertilizer Co.**

.....POST OFFICE BOX 484—MUTUAL TELEPHONE 467.....

We Are Prepared to Fill All Orders for

**Artificial Fertilizers.**

ALSO, CONSTANTLY ON HAND:—
PACIFIC GUANO, POTASH, SULPHATE OF AMMONIA,
NITRATE OF SODA, CALCINED FERTILIZER,
SALTS, ETC., ETC., ETC.

Special attention given to analysis of soils by our agricultural chemist.
All goods are GUARANTEED in every respect.
For further particulars apply to

DR. W. AVERDAM Manager. Pacific Guano and Fertilizer Company.

## Mail Order Department

Write for prices and description of the articles you want in

CROCKERY,
GLASSWARE,
LAMPS,
CUTLERY,
SILVER-PLATED WARE,
STERLING SILVER,
RICH CUT GLASS,
ART PORCELAINS,
AGATEWARE,
TINWARE,
ALUMINUMWARE,
WOODENWARE AND KITCHEN UTENSILS OF ALL KINDS.

We have a large and well-selected stock and are desirous of increasing our business with the other Islands. Your correspondence and orders will be carefully attended to.

Having a professional packer, we can always insure you against any breakage.

When our catalogue is ready we will send you one.

Write for it now stating what articles you want.

Complete outfit of CROCKERY, GLASS, CUTLERY and KITCHEN UTENSILS, including STOVE...$50.00

Sets of Crockery in four patterns, 56 pieces .....$7.90

Fine Blown Tumblers .....75c doz.
Ordinary Tumblers .....50c doz

All lines 5 per cent off if you pay cash.

You will be surprised how much you can save by sending us your orders.

**W. W. DIMOND & CO.**
LIMITED.
IMPORTERS OF
Crockery, Glassware and House Furnishing Goods.

**Sole Agents:**

JEWEL STOVES—for coal or wood.
GURNEY CLEANABLE REFRIGERATORS.
BEST BLUE FLAME WICKLESS OIL STOVES.
PRIMUS OIL STOVES.

"FOR THE BLOOD IS THE LIFE."

**Clarke's Blood Mixture**

THE WORLD-FAMED BLOOD PURIFIER AND RESTORER.

IS WARRANTED TO CLEAR THE BLOOD from all impurities from whatever cause arising.

For Scrofula, Scurvy, Eczema, Skin and Blood Diseases, Blackheads, Pimples, and Sores of all kinds, it is a never-failing and permanent cure It

Cures Old Sores.
Cures Sores on the Neck.
Cures Sore Legs.
Cures Blackhead or Pimples on the Face
Cures Scurvy.
Cures Ulcers.
Cures Blood and Skin Diseases.
Cures Glandular Swellings.
Clears the Blood from all Impure Matter.

From whatsoever cause arising.
It is a real specific for Gout and Rheumatic pains.
It removes the cause from the Blood and Bones

As this Mixture is pleasant to the taste, and warranted free from anything injurious to the most delicate constitution of either sex, the Proprietors solicit sufferers to give it a trial to test its value.

THOUSANDS OF TESTIMONIALS OF WONDERFUL CURES FROM ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

Clarke's Blood Mixture is sold in bottles 2s. 9d. each, and in cases containing six times the quantity, 11s.—sufficient to effect a permanent cure in the great majority of long-standing cases—BY ALL CHEMIST and PATENT MEDICINE VENDORS throughout the world. Proprietors, THE LINCOLN AND MIDLAND COUNTIES DRUG COMPANY, Lincoln, England. Trade Mark—"BLOOD MIXTURE."

CLARKE'S BLOOD MIXTURE.

CAUTION.—Purchasers of Clarke's Blood Mixture should see that they get the genuine article. Worthless imitations and substitutes are sometimes palmed off by unprincipled vendors. The words "Lincoln and Midland Counties Drug Company, Lincoln, England," are engraved on the Government Stamp, and "Clarke's World famed Blood Mixture" blown in the bottle WITHOUT WHICH NONE ARE GENUINE.

**CASTLE & COOKE, Ltd**
HONOLULU.
**COMMISSION MERCHANTS.**

SUGAR FACTORS.

—AGENTS FOR—

The Ewa Plantation Co.
The Waialua Agricultural Co., Ltd.
The Kohala Sugar Co.
The Waimea Sugar Mill Co.
The Koloa Agricultural Co.
The Fulton Iron Works, St. Louis, Mo.
The Standard Oil Co.
The George F. Blake Steam Pumps.
Weston's Centrifugals.
The New England Mutual Life Insurance Co., of Boston.
The Aetna Fire Insurance Co., of Hartford, Conn.
The Alliance Assurance Co., of Boston.

# COALINGA ASHORE

## An American Bark Stranded off the Harbor.

### TUGS IROQUOIS AND ELEU GO OUT

The Vessel Was One Hundred and Six Days Out From New York

(From Wednesday's Daily.)

Another vessel has been added to the already long list of those which have gone ashore just outside of the harbor. Early last evening a bark was reported off Diamond Head. Some time later the whole harbor was lit up by the bursting of a rocket fired from the newcomer. At the same time blue lights flashed along her side, telling the whole waterfront that a ship was in distress. The pilotboat, with Captain Laurenson and Dr. Emerson, at once put out for the distressed vessel. The boat soon returned with the information that the bark Coalinga, 106 days out from Carteret, New Jersey, with a cargo of nitrate consigned to the fertilizer works, was hard and fast aground just off the spar buoy.

In a short time the three whistles of the Eleu announced that the tug was going to the bark's assistance. After the pilot, however, the first boat on the scene was the Kapiolani, with Marshal and Mrs. Brown, A. L. C. Atkinson and an Advertiser representative on board.

The unfortunate Coalinga was pitching and rolling at about 100 yards Waikiki of the spar buoy. At that point the water suddenly shallows with a bottom of sand and loose coral. The vessel's bow was pointed high in the air with the stern set deep. All sail was set in the hope of working her off. She was rolling heavily, especially to port, there being quite a swell running. It was a grand spectacle to see the big vessel with all her canvas flying roll far to one side, as if she must go over, and then back to starboard with a jerk that augured ill.

The Eleu, with Captain Hilbus in command, arrived on the scene at about half past eleven. One of her heavy hawsers was soon wrapped around the bark's capstan and the pull commenced. The black smoke poured out of the tug's smokestack, the hawser groaned and creaked, but the Coalinga never moved, except for the roll from side to side.

A small boat was at once sent for the Iroquois, which already had steam up. At 12:30 this morning she started out to assist the Eleu.

The American bark Coalinga, Captain Evans, was formerly under the British flag under the name of La Escocesa. She is of 874 tons register and sailed from Carteret, New Jersey, on May 28th last, being 118 days out between ports.

This is Captain Evans' first trip into this port. He was very much depressed to think that after such a successful run he had met with misfortune when almost at the end of his voyage.

"Everything looked perfectly safe," he said, "and I thought we might as well enter as to lay off outside. I took the soundings just a moment before we went aground. All was well, but the water suddenly shoaled and before anything could be done we were hard and fast. She is an iron vessel and I think our chances of getting off are good."

At 12:30 o'clock this morning she had not taken in a drop of water. Everything was dry. The wind had freshened somewhat, however, and the rolling was heavier. The crew numbers fifteen men. In addition, the Captain's wife and little child are on board.

Their situation is not the most pleasant in the world, with the vessel rolling first port and then starboard, steadying herself for a moment and then over again. The reef is about 200 yards Waikiki of her and the roar of the breakers is very audible.

Dr. Emerson, who went aboard with the pilot, came off at about 12 o'clock. "All's well on board as far as health is concerned," he said. "Otherwise they are in pretty bad shape. The rolling is so great that it is extremely difficult to keep one's feet. She is aground on an even keel, from stem to stern, and it will take a big pull to get her off."

Captain Laurenson, the pilot, was too busy to say much. "We'll get her off if the tugs are powerful enough," was his sententious statement.

A number of the old seadogs along the waterfront had their say about it. "A man who is on a voyage from New Jersey to Honolulu has no business in taking such chances," said one. "A day doesn't make such a big difference that a captain should run the risk of losing his vessel. And Honolulu's harbor is one of the last in the world where a stranger should try a night entrance."

It was only a few months ago that the ill-fated Edward O'Brien went ashore and was ground to pieces. The Coalinga is lying almost at the same point where the China and the Miowera went hard and fast a few years ago.

(From Thursday's Daily.)

Shortly after 9 o'clock the United States tug Iroquois, formerly the well-known San Francisco Spreckels tug Fearless, and the Hawaiian Government tug Eleu made a desperate attempt to pull the bark Coalinga off the reef on which she grounded on Tuesday evening while trying to make port after dark. Both tugs stood by the stranded vessel all night, but the supreme effort to get her off was not made until all was in readiness yesterday morning.

When the hawsers tightened and the powerful engines of both tugs got fully to work the Coalinga slowly but surely responded to the strain and after a little scraping and bumping was hauled into deep water and shortly afterwards her anchor was dropped in the harbor. As far as can be ascertained the vessel escaped with little or no injury and her master is receiving many congratulations over his narrow escape.

### IN WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 6.—President McKinley and party arrived from the Grand Army encampment at Philadelphia at 7:30 o'clock this morning. The trip home was made without incident and all seemed in excellent spirits.

# ON GERMAN SUGAR

## Methods for Increasing Home Production

Beet Sugar as a Ration for Soldiers and a Steady Diet for Hogs.

The following article on German beet sugar will be of interest. It is copied from Consular Reports of the United States Government for August, 1899:

"It seems to be generally admitted that German beet sugar, when once it comes into competition with the Cuban product, must go to the wall. In casting about for some way of saving the industry from utter destruction, many plans have been proposed, but the most available seems to be to 'increase home consumption.' To this end, it is proposed to issue sugar as a ration to the soldiers and to encourage farmers to feed it to stock, especially to hogs. Of course, this will necessitate the cheapening of the article, and the only way this can be effectually accomplished is to abolish the taxes now paid on sugar consumed in Germany, and reduce or entirely discontinue sugar bounties.

"The following statistics of the consumption of sugar in Europe and America, taken from the last monthly report of Herr Licht, statistician of the beet-sugar industry of the German Empire, show conclusively that there is ample room for a large increase of its use in Germany:

| | Population. | Sugar used per capita per annum Pounds. |
|---|---|---|
| England | 39,972,000 | 91.31 |
| Switzerland | 2,990,000 | 52.11 |
| Denmark | 2,340,000 | 48.83 |
| Sweden and Norway | 7,031,000 | 40.74 |
| Holland | 4,938,000 | 34.41 |
| France | 38,539,000 | 31.02 |
| Germany | 54,168,000 | 30.22 |
| Belgium | 6,495,000 | 23.08 |
| Austria | 45,391,000 | 17.84 |
| Portugal | 5,105,000 | 14.24 |
| Russia | 106,250,000 | 12.61 |
| Spain | 17,913,000 | 8.09 |
| Roumania | 5,505,000 | 7.21 |
| Turkey | 24,082,000 | 7.08 |
| Italy | 31,300,000 | 6.28 |
| Greece | 2,433,000 | 6.24 |
| Bulgaria | 3,312,000 | 5.53 |
| Servia | 2,345,000 | 4.72 |
| All Europe | 400,109,000 | 25.42 |
| United States | 72,807,000 | 59.30 |

"W. K. ANDERSON,
"Consul.

"Hanover, April 24, 1899."

**Nature's Way.**

Mineral concoctions are dangerous. Nature never designed them for healing man. From time immemorial man's healer was purely vegetable; and from that time to this, nature's unfailing remedy for rheumatism, and kindred diseases, was the same as that found in Kickapoo Indian Oil. It is nature's remedy, and acts as kindly as nature. It drives away pain, kills the dread rheumatism, and restores the weakened tissue. It is made the same as the Indians made it centuries ago, out of roots, barks, herbs, gums, leaves, gathered from nature's unerring laboratory. Its record for cures is unparalleled. Before civilized man had heard of it, it kept the natives in perfect health. And since civilized man has known it, the category of cures has become voluminous. No other medicine has made such cures, because Kickapoo Indian Oil is nature's remedy, and nature stands back of it. Your druggist has it, or can get it. Insist on getting the genuine Kickapoo Indian Oil. Hobron Drug Co., agents for the Kickapoo Indian Remedies.

### A HONOLULU INSPECTOR.

SAN FRANCISCO, Sept. 4.—Colonel Charles R. Greenleaf, assistant surgeon general, U.S.A., medical inspector of the army, will proceed to Honolulu, Hawaiian Islands, for the purpose of inspecting the medical department and the sanitary condition of the post and camps in that vicinity. Colonel Greenleaf is authorized to hire such wheel transportation at the various places to be visited by him as may be necessary in the performance of the duty indicated. Upon completion of his duty he will return to his proper station in the city.

# THE TRANSVAAL

## Cabinet Conference in London Last Week.

Expected to Result in the Delivery of Britain's Ultimatum to President Krueger.

DEFIANT BOERS.

LONDON, Sept. 6.—The South African situation is, if possible, more strained than ever. The Transvaal has definitely declined to admit Great Britain's claim to suzerainty, and a member of the Transvaal is quoted as having defiantly declared that the Boers are ready to fight on half a day's notice. In fact, a raid into Natal is almost hourly looked for.

On the other hand, the British Cabinet council is expected to result in an ultimatum being sent to Krueger which will require him either to back down at once or fight.

PRETORIA, Sept. 6.—The latest reply of the Transvaal Republic to the British demands has been published. In this reply regret is expressed that the proposals of Great Britain are unacceptable. The Transvaal Government admits Great Britain's rights, under the convention and international law, to protect her subjects, but denies a claim of suzerainty. The reply agrees to a further conference regarding the franchise and representation.

LONDON, Sept. 6.—The Premier, the Marquis of Salisbury, will come to London today (Wednesday) from Walmer to confer with the Secretary of State for the Colonies, Joseph Chamberlain, and a Cabinet council has been summoned for Friday, urgent messages having been sent to all the Ministers requesting their attendance. There is great activity at the Admiralty and War offices and the Colonial Office. Numerous telegrams from South Africa arrived at the Colonial Office yesterday (Tuesday), but their contents have not been made public.

General Lord Wolseley, field marshal and commander in chief, is in daily communication with the War Office, as are also General Sir Evelyn Wood, adjutant general to the forces, and Colonel Hector Archibald MacDonald, aide de camp to the Queen. The Press Association asserts that the officers of the Highland Light Infantry at Devenport notified their men last evening to prepare for departure, probably on Thursday.

The Daily Mail expresses the opinion that the "next move will be an ultimatum, unless President Krueger yields." It declares that 15,000 men is the outside number that the Transvaal Government can put into the field.

The Times, which comments editorially on the gravity of the situation that necessitates a Cabinet council at such an unusual period, says: "It would be unpardonable folly to shut our eyes to the suspiciously dilatory character of President Krueger's diplomacy and to the energy with which he is simultaneously preparing for war. It is well known that General Sir Redvers Buller has been selected to command the British forces, should war unfortunately come, but it is the clear duty of the Government to take other steps besides the choice of a commander."

The Berlin correspondent of the Daily Mail says: "I learn from Boer sources that reliable news has been received from The Hague at Pretoria to the effect that President Krueger will not give Mr. Chamberlain a chance to send an ultimatum, but will take advantage of the first suspicious movement of the British troops on the border to assume the offensive."

The Morning Post has the following from its Johannesburg correspondent, who is now at Pietermaritzburg, capital of Natal:

"I inspected the country carefully on the way from Johannesburg. The veldt is not yet in condition for war operations. The town of Newcastle is utterly unprotected. To seize it would assure the Boers possession of Laing's Nek and compel the British to do twenty miles of fighting over rough country, peculiarly suited to Boer tactics, before they could begin the first real action. The War Office wants waking up."

The Johannesburg correspondent of the Standard says: "There seems to be some ground for supposing that the peace party at Pretoria has gained a temporary advantage as the result of the influence of Mr. Fischer, the special representative of the Orange Free State."

The clear note of Liberal opposition to war on the Transvaal is heard in an address by Right Hon. John Morley, Liberal member of Parliament for Montroseburgh, addressing his constituents this evening at Arbreath. He dwelt upon the necessity of so shaping the British policy in dealing with the Transvaal as to carry the friendly judgment of the Dutch population in South Africa and not to divide the white races.

"There could not be," said Mr. Morley, "a more insensate example of human folly than a war that would bring added burdens. We do not wish to be a pirate empire and war with the Transvaal would mean deep dishonor."

JOHANNESBURG, Sept. 5.—Public anxiety shows no abatement and the exodus of the population continues. The staffs of several large financial houses are leaving tonight with their books for Cape Town.

At a public meeting held at Boksburg the safety of all the residents of the district was guaranteed. It was announced that the natives would be transported immediately upon a declaration of war in trucks that were waiting at every railway station, and families were advised to group themselves and that superintendents be appointed to take charge of each group.

CAPE TOWN, Sept. 5.—Arrangements are being completed for safeguarding the telegraphic communication with the Cape in case of war with Great Britain and the Transvaal.

Refugees to the number of 147 have arrived here and a million cartridges have been forwarded to Pietermaritzburg, capital of the British Territory of Natal. Many Dutch farmers are leaving Bechuanaland for the purpose of forming a laager across the frontier.

It is reported that J. H. Hofmyer, the Afrikander leader, has telegraphed President Krueger that he cannot expect help from the Cape Colony in the event of hostilities.

A detachment of thirty Cape police has been ordered from King Williamstown to Mafeking, which is in a rather unprotected district. The excitement in Cape Town is at fever heat.



THE TENNESSEE FIDDLERS' TOURNAMENT.

It is said that Tennessee loves a fiddler. Bob Taylor made the violin a factor in one of his campaigns for governor. He was elected. In the western end of the state a fiddlers' tournament is held once a year. This year the tournament was held at Dyersburg. The winners are pictured in this illustration, made from a photograph.

### COURT NOTES.

In the matter of the guardianship of Hermann and Joseph Kubey, minors, Judge Stanley has set Monday, October 2, as a day for hearing the petition of the guardian to be allowed to sell certain real estate belonging to his wards and directing notice thereof to be published.

In the matter of the estate of Inga L. Bergersen and the guardianship of M. W. M. Bergersen, a minor, Judge Stanley yesterday granted the petition for confirmation of sale of real estate recently made under order of court, and the administrator is authorized to execute a deed to the purchaser, W. E. Brown, for the consideration of $5,000, conveying all the interest of the estate in the property sold.

Notice of appeal to the Supreme Court has been allowed and filed in the equity suit of Mary E. Foster et al. vs. Kaneohe Ranch Co., Ltd., from the decision rendered on September 12th last in the Circuit Court. The decree appealed from was signed by Judge Stanley and declares that the lease from the hui of Kohana to the Kaneohe Ranch Company is null and void and the said Kaneohe Ranch Company is further directed to execute and deliver to said hui of Kohana a cancellation and surrender of said lease.

In the matter of the estate of Puanaiwi, deceased, Thomas R. Mossman has filed an inventory of the estate which shows it to be worth about $200.

The last will and testament of John Henry Bruns has been filed for probate, together with the petition of Marie Bruns, the widow, for letters testamentary. The will directs that after the payment of all just debts and funeral expenses all the balance of the property, both real and personal, shall go to the widow, who is nominated sole executrix and guardian of the minor children. The will bears date of January 6, 1889. The property of the estate consists of house and lot on corner of Vineyard and Nuuanu streets, valued at $6,500; bills receivable, $6,500; life insurance, $5,000; household furniture and effects, $500; total, $18,500.

### HOT IN ST. LOUIS.

ST. LOUIS, Sept. 6.—This bids fair to be the hottest day in eighteen years. At noon the temperature, as recorded by the Government Weather Bureau, was 99 in the shade, one degree higher than yesterday at the same time. It is predicted that by 3:30 this afternoon, when the maximum is reached, the thermometer will register around 104. On the streets the thermometers range from five to eight degrees higher than those in the shade. Owing to the dryness of the heat there have been comparatively few prostrations.

# AN ANCIENT RELIC

## Printed Story of Honolulu's First School.

Oahu Charity School—An Old Institution—How it was Established.

While looking over some old papers and prints in the Board of Education office the other day Inspector General Townsend happened across an interesting relic—the septennial report of the Oahu Charity School. The date of publication was 1841, nine years after the little band of pupils first gathered in the old stone building. The Oahu Charity School was established in 1832, making it, with one exception, the oldest school west of the Rockies and east of Hongkong that is in existence today. The exception is Lahainaluna Seminary.

On the first page is printed the list of trustees, whose names will be easily recalled by old kamaainas. They were Richard Charlton, chairman; T. C. B. Rooke, F. J. Greenway, John Meek, Benj. Pitman, Jr., Stephen Reynolds, treasurer; Geo. Pelly, secretary. It begins as follows:

"The number of half-caste children increasing rapidly and the limited means the native language afforded of giving them a useful education, with the natural wish of some of their parents to teach their children the English language rendered an institution of the kind necessary."

After the matter was thoroughly discussed a subscription list was opened, to which the people are said to have responded in a very liberal manner. A handsome donation was received from the United States frigate Potomac, which was then in port. In the list of contributors are seen the names of A. Adams, Capt. Carter, Jules Dudoit, J. C. Jones, Pierce & Brewer, T. C. B. Rooke, Capt. Paty, Jas. Austin, J. Sinclair, Capt. Campbell, and a number of others. One of the items on the subscription list is "Wm. French (fines paid him by bullock stealers) $23."

A stone building, 36 by 26 feet, which cost $1,800, was finally built. Mr. and Mrs. Johnstone, who were connected with mission work, were engaged as teachers at $500 per annum for both. The attendance for the first year was thirty-five, which had increased to eighty at the time of the publication. There was only one room, and on this acount the boys came in the forenoon and the girls in the afternoon. Afterwards this was changed by partitioning off the room into two sections. This building, which was the first of Honolulu's public educational institutions, stood in the corner of the Government property, where the Judiciary building is now.

When the Fort Street School was built the Oahu Charity School was merged into it.

### Passed Confederate Bill.

The old game of passing Confederate bills upon unsophisticated people was worked yesterday by C. E. Moore, who was left behind from one of the transports and has since been hanging around Camp McKinley and Buena Vista hospital. The victim was a Chinese shopkeeper from whom Moore purchased some articles and gave in payment a $10 and $5 Confederate bill. He was later arrested by David Kaapa and charged with gross cheat.

GOOD ENOUGH TO TAKE.

The finest quality of loaf sugar is used in the manufacture of Chamberlain's Cough Remedy and the roots used in its preparation give it a flavor similar to that of maple syrup, making it very pleasant to take. As a medicine for the cure of coughs, colds, la grippe, croup and whooping cough it is unequaled by any other. It always cures, and cures quickly. For sale by Benson, Smith & Co., Ltd., wholesale agents for H. I., and all druggists and dealers.

Bishop Pierce, Episcopal Bishop of Arkansas, died at Fayetteville, Ark. He had for more than a quarter of a century been Bishop of Arkansas, and was the first to hold this position.

—J. H. & CO.——J. H. & CO.—

The best at the lowest price at HOPP'S.

**The Best Results**

In Furniture buying are obtainable from the house that buys at the closest market—buys only such Goods as are dependable—whose wearing qualities are known. One chair may be dear at Two Dollars, while another be considered a bargain at Four Dollars. The latter is what we call "dependable."

We have in stock

**Bedroom Sets**
**Parlor Chairs**
**Box Couches,**

that may be relied upon as being the best to be had for the money. In other words they are Goods of "known wear."

**COOL WICKER FURNITURE**

is just the article for verandas, bed, and sitting room. See our display just o hand.

**Our Repair Department**

Is turning out work that is a revelation to our patrons.

**J. HOPP & CO.**

Leading Furniture Dealers.

KING AND BETHEL STS.

—J. H. & CO.——J. H. & CO.—

**Large Importations**

OF GOODS BY THE

**PACIFIC HARDWARE CO., LIMITED.**

—A Fresh Supply of the—

**Hygienic Refrigerators**

The Only Absolutely Perfect Refrigerator Made.

BOSTON LONG CARD MATCHES.
NAILS OF ALL KINDS.
ROSIN, PINE TREE TURPENTINE, PAINTS, LAMP BLACK.
COTTON WASTE.
CANAL BARROWS.
FAIRY STEPLADDERS.
MANILA AND SISAL ROPE.
HANDLES, MATTOCKS, PICKS, HOES AND SHOVELS.
AXES AND HATCHETS, AXLES, CARRIAGE SPRINGS, GRINDSTONES.
DISH AND DAIRY PANS, SAUCE PANS.
LAWN MOWERS, CHARCOAL IRONS
BABBITT'S POTASH.
TUBULAR LANTERNS AND GLOBES

All the above and more on the "Emily F. Whitney" from New York direct. All sorts of goods by other vessels

**PACIFIC HARDWARE CO. LIMITED.**

Fort and Merchant Streets, King and Bethel Streets.

# Hawaiian Gazette.

SEMI-WEEKLY.

ISSUED TUESDAYS AND FRIDAYS

W. N. ARMSTRONG, EDITOR.

FRIDAY.....SEPTEMBER 15, 1899.


## HOPELESSNESS IN DEATH.

A friend at the East writes as follows:

"The great American agnostic is dead. Ingersoll has gone. His family, wife and daughters sit stunned and terrible in their grief—unwilling to let the dead body go out of their sight—and they have no hope of any hereafter!!

"It is pitiable, indeed, and I think a fearful comment on Ingersoll's teachings, to see the dumb misery, the broken-heartedness of his own family—no hope, no God in the world, no hereafter. It's worse than heathendom."

Blessed is our faith that looks up to the risen Redeemer, who has promised to take us and our beloved ones to himself. He lives, and we shall live with Him.—The Friend.

There is no defense made here of Col. Ingersoll's views. But this malicious, uncharitable and bigoted comment on a woman's grief should be rebuked when made in a Christian journal by a "Christian" writer.

Thousands of truly Christian women when confronted by the sudden death of husband or child are subject to hysterical emotions, and refuse to be comforted. Would not Dr. Bishop protest if some cold agnostic should contemplate the inconsolable grief of one of these bereaved Christian women, and remark with a sneer, "Look at that woman who is crazy with grief, because she knows that her dead husband has gone to perdition. She would rejoice if she felt that he was in Glory." When Dr. Bishop approves of an opinion that "dumb misery" at the shock of sudden death is the evidence of "no hope, no God in the world, no hereafter," he malicious' discharges at a prostrate woman an old theological blunderbuss, charged with the ammunition of the ancient Calvinistics make, which has no longer any far-reaching power. Is this all the love and charity that the Reverend Doctor can get out of a half century of study of the words of the Master? Does he desire to convince us that, after all, a Christian is born and not made?

## BURIED TREASURE.

There is now locked up in the vaults of the treasury about $1,200,000. The taxes are also coming due and there will soon be added to this amount, a half a million or more of dollars. The total will exceed $1,500,000. What portion of the total available coin and currency of the country, this amount is, can only be estimated. This estimate must be based on inference, because no account has ever been taken of the gold shipped out of the Territory by the Asiatic population. In a recent business transaction in Hilo, it was with difficulty that the sum of $2,500 in gold was raised, because the coin in the place was so scarce, and in order to complete a transaction involving $10,000 in coin, only the banks of Honolulu could supply it. These and many other circumstances indicate that the available coin for business purposes other than that in the banks is small in amount. Hoarded coin cannot be counted for business purposes. It might as well be in Patagonia. The Asiatics hold large sums of gold which make a dead currency, and some of the Europeans have taken considerable gold, out of circulation. The amount of coin and currency held by the banks can only be estimated. The total amount can hardly exceed $2,000,000 and it is probably below these figures.

It may be safely said that there will be locked up in the Treasury, within a short time from one-third to one-half of the available, not the actual, coin and currency of the Territory. When less than one-tenth of the Federal currency was locked up in the Federal Treasury vaults in 1887, the leading bankers of the country told the Secretary of the Treasury that a money panic would take place if it was not restored to circulation, and the Secretary immediately deposited the money in the national banks, taking security for the deposits, and the pressure for money was relieved at once.

If the government should state the facts regarding the condition of our money market, and, the enormous accumulation of money in the treasury to any reputable financier in any civilized country, it would raise an exclamation of surprise and wonder at the neglect of a rule followed by every State of the Union.

The course adopted by the Federal government of depositing its surplus funds in banks, and upon good security, is rational, simple, and in accordance with the best experience.

If the local government would ask the Secretary of the Treasury in Washington for suggestions as to the disposition of this hoarded money, the Secretary would point to the practice of the Federal government, to the practice of the State, and municipal governments of the country, which deposit public moneys in the banks, upon taking good security for its safety. We believe that there is not a State or city in the Union that looks up the public revenues in vaults. The methods of our own Finance department are primitive, crude, and contrary to all maxims of the financial world. It is well known that this practice is strictly followed by the naked Ministers of Finance among savage tribes, who have faith only in the iron pot, concealed in the woods, in which the revenue is cast. The government should be quite willing to follow the practice of the enlightened communities of the Mainland, without hesitation.

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It is not altogether the fault of the government that the practice of depositing the public moneys in the banks is not adopted. The Chamber of Commerce, acting on behalf of the business interests, should before this time, have considered the matter, and urged the government to abandon this crude, absurd and rather ridiculous way of financiering. The government is not paternal, and is not under obligations to do all the thinking for the community. The Secretary of the Federal Treasury is largely influenced by the commercial bodies of conservative men, who speak for the business interests. If our merchants, and bankers are satisfied with the present situation, the government will assume that its practice is approved of.

The Chamber of Commerce should consider the matter, and urge the deposition of the public money in the banks, after taking security for its safety.

The banks can afford to pay interest on the amounts deposited. A rate of about three per cent. could not be regarded as too high.

The community is gradually picking up some valuable experience in its industrial expansion. It is now in a fair way to invite a financial panic, if it does not use some common sense in the treatment of that subject which is always a perplexing and dangerous one, the regulation of the money supply.

## DID NOT KNOW.

The Bulletin which, some months ago, declared itself to be the organ of Special (diplomatic) Agent Sewall, does not appear to have the confidence of the Agent, or the Agent does not have the confidence of the Executive in Washington. Either the organ or the Agent or both, seem to be and undoubtedly are, profoundly ignorant of the fact that the appointment by the local government, of an agent to represent the Territory in Washington is the result of a correspondence between the Territorial government and the government in Washington. The appointment of Gen. Hartwell is in strict accordance with this arrangement. Probably the letter from the State Department informing the Special Agent of this arrangement, went astray in the mails, and is now in Luzon, awaiting reshipment.

The Spanish incident is not forgotten, when President Dole was charged with cowardice and treason by the same organ, because he had not abandoned neutrality, when the organ and the person it represented were profoundly ignorant of the fact that President Dole had, before war was even declared, instructed Minister Hatch to ascertain the wishes of President McKinley in the matter of the attitude of Hawaii.

As the correspondence regarding the appointment of an agent who should represent the government in Washington was closed some time ago, the persistent and bitter attacks of this organ of the Special (diplomatic) Agent, upon President Dole for proposing to execute the arrangement, has furnished, to a few at least, all the incidents of an amusing political comedy. The painful distress of the organ at President Dole's arrogance, in daring to spend the public money for the services of an agent, without the direction or permission of President McKinley; the forcing of President McKinley to receive an unwelcome delegate presumptuously appointed by his "minion" Dole has been repeatedly put before the public, in ignorance of the fact that this servant of President McKinley is acting strictly in accordance with a mutual understanding.

It is a case quite parallel with that of the officious and inebriated policeman who finds a man trying to open a street door at midnight and drags him off to the station house, where he discovers that the man was simply trying to unlock his own door.

There is nothing left for the organ to do but to give the Flag a dramatic wave, and warn President McKinley that his course is "un-American," and calculated to drive one at least of his supporters to distraction. It can warn him that the regeneration of Hawaii, which has been undertaken by the organ, will be abandoned unless he will listen to the Voice of Reason.

## ANOTHER STUMP SPEECH.

We, the Anglo-Saxons, do not understand why, in the trial of a cause, the main object of which is to get out the facts of which the witnesses have personal knowledge, and opinions are strictly excluded, a French court permits stump speeches to be made, from the witness stand. It would be arrogant for us to claim that our methods reach the truth better than the French methods do. We have strong ground for believing so, but we are not familiar with the working of the French mind, and it is quite possible that addresses to the court and jury from the witness box are as valuable as the set speeches of counsel who in our courts vehemently deny each others' statements of fact, of law, and leave the jury in a hopeless muddle.

So it seems strange to us, when Col. Cordier, a witness in the Dreyfus case, makes a set speetch of which the following is an extract:

"I adjure those of my countrymen who participate in these attacks under the impulse of generous passion and with the object of serving a noble elevated idea—I have no doubt they are led away—to take heed in the dangers to which they may involve the country. As General Jamont said to me, 'It is high time to end it.' Let us cease throwing in one another's faces accusations which discredit us in the eyes of our rivals. Gentlemen, let us prepare—and I would that my feeble voice could be heard by all—let us prepare to receive and accept your judgment with respect and silence. May the judgment of this French court, toward which the whole world has its eyes turned, open up the era of reconciliation which is so necessary.

"Gentlemen, pardon me for telling you what I wish. It springs from a heart which has no longer much to desire here below, except to live to see the country great and honored. I have finished. I have given an exact account of the interview with the Commander-in-Chief of our army in time of war. I have nothing to add."

By the time all of the witnesses in this case have made their speeches, there will be little left for counsel to talk about. As the case is intensely dramatic, and the world is the audience, and behind the screens stands a restless army of armed men, waiting for a leader, the latitude allowed the conspicuous witnesses, and their set orations, may serve to guide public opinion which, after all, will settle the fate of Dreyfus.

## THE UNOFFICIAL DELEGATE.

The appointment of General Hartwell to the post of unofficial delegate of this Territory, to represent its interests in Washington, is an excellent one. The great variety of subjects more or less seriously affected by proposed legislation, the novelty of many questions which will be considered, the radical change proposed in the bills already presented to both houses of Congress, the departure in these bills from the traditional methods of legislation regarding the territories, above all, the distance of the Territory from the Mainland, and the lack of immediate communication, make such an appointment absolutely necessary. The government could not have done otherwise, and in selecting General Hartwell, it has acted wisely. He has the confidence of business men, and, indeed, of the whole community. There is before him no easy task, but it is expected that he will faithfully do all that can be done for the interests of the Territory.

The appointment of an agent who will represent this Territory in Washington during the coming session of Congress will be commended by the Administration. The President is a sensible man and will gladly accept any intelligent assistance which may be sent to him.

## JAPANESE JUSTICE

The first important trial of a foreigner, under the revised treaties which now exist between Japan and foreign countries, is that of Robert Miller, who has been tried, convicted and sentenced to death in Yokohama for the murder of three persons. Comments on the decisions of the court made in the English and Japanese newspapers, were published in the Advertiser several days ago. Lawyers will find that the reading of the lengthy judgment of the court, consisting of three members, and without a jury, puts the judicial fairness of the court in the most favorable light from the Anglo-Saxon standpoint.

The Japanese court was on its mettle, as it was conscious of the attention fixed upon itself by the representatives of the great powers. It tried to place its judgment above criticism, and win the confidence of the foreigners in judicial matters and it has done so.

Miller, an American runaway sailor, and a worthless character, feared that he was about to be driven out of a place kept by a Japanese woman of ill repute, upon whom he had been living, and he became jealous of another runaway sailor named Ward who had won the woman's favor. Miller waited one night until Ward was asleep in the liquor saloon of the place, and the Japanese woman Sue and her servant were asleep up stairs. He then attempted to cut Ward's throat with a razor which broke. He then crushed his skull with a hammer, and rushing up stairs, he crushed the skulls of the two women with the hammer. All were instantly killed. Miller then changed some of his clothing, and went into the street. As no one had seen the crime committed, Miller was confident that he had destroyed every clue which might connect him with the case, and so he waited for the usual developments in such cases.

The result was the same as it has so often been in criminal history. Miller had not been clever enough to destroy all of the evidences of his connection with the crime. He was convicted on circumstantial evidence, but it was of the strongest kind. The motive for the act was easily proved, and blood was found on one of his shirts which he had concealed.

The decision of the court contains a long and careful review of the evidence, and there is displayed much acute analysis of the circumstances involved in it. The counsel for the prisoner followed the usual practice of counsel for the defense, by disparaging the value of circumstantial evidence. The Japanese judges, however, take the same view of the value of such evidence as is taken by the European and American judges. They analyse the relative value of direct and circumstantial evidence and pronounce in favor of circumstantial evidence. This is a subject with which all lawyers are familiar, of course, but the attention is arrested when thus comes from Asia, from the new or extended civilization of Japan, an acceptance, and a clear annunciation of the law of evidence, which is so familiar in Occidental jurisprudence. The Japanese court moreover, fortifies its opinion by referring to American and English laws. Having stated with much force all the facts in the case, and the principles of law applicable thereto, the court finds Miller guilty of murder.

The court declares its distress in being forced to sentence to death a subject of one of the Treaty-Powers, but it states that it is impossible to come to any other conclusion than the one it has reached.

The dignity, fairness and intelligence manifested by the court during the trial, will do much to reconcile the timid foreign residents in Japan to the Japanese administration of justice, under the new treaties.

Many errors will no doubt be committed under the new order of things by judicial officers who lack intelligence and judgment.

If, however, the Japanese should take the administration of justice towards the Asiatics in the lower American courts as an example of correct practice, there would soon be an interference by the Federal government. There will be no doubt, occasional friction between the Japanese and the foreigners in Japanese courts, but it is evident enough that the leading Japanese will endeavor to prevent its occurrence.

## THE CLIMAX AT HAND.

The dramatic situation of the Dreyfus case becomes intense when Labori, the counsel for Dreyfus, appeals by telegraph to the Emperor of Germany and the King of Italy, for permission and authority to put the German and Italian officers on the witness stand in order to contradict the testimony for the prosecution. This appeal suddenly creates extreme embarrassment. If the German Emperor sends Col. Schwartzkoppen to the witness stand at Rennes, he places a Germany military officer in an apparent opposition to the general sentiment of the angry and suspicious French army. Even with the most careful protection while in France, an excited anti-Dreyfusard might attack or insult the German officer, and the entire German army would spring to its feet.

Besides, the German Colonel would be naturally subject to cross-examination if he testified that he knew of no betrayal of secrets by Dreyfus. He would be asked if he knew of any betrayal of secrets by any French officers. If he declined to answer, as he would decline, a crisis would be precipated at once. His entire testimony might be rejected. This would injure the defense.

It is an open secret in Europe, that both Germany and France have been carrying on for years a fierce but bloodless war. If open war was declared, each commander would seek at once to obtain information about the position and strength of his enemy. As open war may break out at any moment, the military staff of one nation is searching the domain of the other nation for military facts, and for the information money is freely paid. It is generally conceded in Europe, that the German officers are incorruptible. On the other hand, the military staff of the French army has been, at all times, involved in political intrigue, which,


# Scrofula

**Swollen Glands, Scrofula Sores, Hip Disease, Boils, Pimples, Eruptions Tell the Story—Dreadful Consequences of Impure Blood.**

Certainly scrofula, if anything, may be called the advertisement of foul blood. It is the scourge of the world—offensive, painful, debilitating, stubborn. Outward applications do not cure. Emollients may palliate, they cannot abolish the evil. There is one sure way out, and that is to eliminate the taint from the blood. For this purpose Hood's Sarsaparilla is absolutely without an equal.

"I have taken Hood's Sarsaparilla for scrofulous humor and impure blood and am now almost entirely cured of the eruptions with which I have been afflicted for the past year. My face, chest and back were badly broken out." FRED B. ORDWAY, Woodstock, Vt.

**Hood's Sarsaparilla**

Is the best—in fact the One True Blood Purifier.

**Hood's Pills** are the best after-dinner pills, aid digestion. 25c.


of course, brings political and pecuniary corruption. When Napoleon III., on the declaration of war with Germany, called for the lists showing the actual fighting strength of his army, the figures showed 400,000 effective men, and vast accumulations of supplies. Within two weeks, he discovered that the whole system was rotten to the core. The army was reformed after the war, but many of the officials who lived in the corrupt atmosphere of the Napoleonic days, are in the higher military offices. There appeared, several years since, an article in one of the English magazines the author of which was a Frenchman, in which the corruption in the French navy was detailed at length. In army reformation at the headquarters in Paris, where political intrigue controls the military offices, reformation has been slow. The German military staff know the standing and "value" of every prominent French officer. Nearly all of them, poorly paid as they are, are still beyond purchase. But there has unquestionably been a betrayal of secrets in return for cash. The temptation of German money has been too great. Whether the secrets which have been sold have real value is another matter. All is fair in war, and the Germans may have paid for considerable rubbish.

Will any member of the German staff, or any one connected with the German legation in Paris, venture to take the witness stand at Rennes and permit himself to be cross-examined regarding the movements in the constant but bloodless warfare now existing between the two countries?

The reply of the German Emperor has no doubt been given to the request of counsel. What is it?

## THE SUGAR TRUST WINS.

The Sugar Trust has won in the fierce commercial battle with the Arbuckles. It has been a costly war, but the people have had the benefit of it so far. Will the Trust now take measures to recoup its losses, by advancing prices? Probably not. The men who control it find that their best protection is in low prices.

In spite of hostile legislation, and serious opposition for many years, the Trust has maintained itself. Men with experience, energy, and money have beaten the "crowd." The Arbuckles measured their resources against the resources of the Trust, and have lost the battle, but are protected by the victor. This Trust is the largest object lesson before the American people of the revolution in industrial work. The popular thought about it is crude and suspicious, and it fails to take into account the growth of economic laws. There is fear now that the independent refineries will be driven to the wall. But the men who manage the Trust are much wiser than they were a few years ago. They are only aggressive, when the interests of the Trust are in danger.

The weak point in its business is, that its profits do not depend upon business economy, but on Congressional legislation. A law of ten words can wipe out their prosperity.

## WAGES AND LABOR.

There appears to be an extraordinary demand for laborers throughout the Mainland. Among the wheat growers, there is said to be a labor famine. In the older States, the women and children of prosperous farmers are working in the fields. Farm laborers are obtaining $2 per day and upwards. Employment in the harvesting fields is, of course, temporary, and the wages paid for it do not fix the price for steady employment. But the laborers employed by the year are receiving largely increased wages.

The United States is the Paradise of the small farmer, especially the European. With land cheap and abundant and situated near markets, it is the most tempting spot on earth for the thrifty laborer. He can have a home for the asking, provided he cares to work.

Final success in introducing the European laborers here will be achieved only by creating conditions which are as favorable as those upon the Mainland. The planters must face that fact. Every proposition that does not recognize it will fail in the end. The planters of Demerara complain that the East India coolie, at the expiration of his contract, looks for land which he can own. He does what the planter would do, under the same circumstances. The planter must give and take. It is the final and just compromise between labor and capital.

If our Asiatic immigration declines, as it probably will, so long as the national policy condemns it, the plantations must face the new conditions, and the sooner the nature and limitations of those conditions are discovered the better it will be. It will not be done by street conferences. It is no holiday work. The ease with which Asiatic labor has been hitherto obtained, put the planters in the position of rich men's children who believe that money is wild fruit and is found everywhere.

The dividends of our sugar crops will largely depend, hereafter, not upon good cultivation, the use of fertilizers, and of good machinery, but upon securing hands to do the work. The labor supply confronts as well every employer in America, and is his menace. A few long headed men have studied the matter, found out as everyone must find out, that "give and take" is the natural compromise between labor and capital, and have put the labor difficulty out of their business, just as the Pennsylvania railroad company has gotten rid of strikes by the scheme of "give and take."

## COURT NOTES.

In the case of John Emmeluth, plaintiff, vs. John D. Holt, Jr., and others defendant a bill in equity to enforce the execution of a lease of some sugar lands near the Waialua plantation, notice of discontinuance of the action has been filed, together with a receipt from the Clerk of the Judiciary for $5026.25, balance of deposit made by plaintiff for costs and amount paid into court by way of a tender for the execution of the lease.

In the action entitled A. M. Brown, plaintiff, vs. Chung C. H. Chong, defendant, a notice of discontinuance has also been filed.

Return of service of summons has been made in the matter of a petition for guardianship of Bond Aiwohi, an alleged idiotic person. The petitioner is the mother of the alleged idiot, who was named after the Rev. Mr. Bond of Kohala, and she represents that the said Bond Aiwohi has an interest in a certain piece of land at Kohala, which needs the care and attention of some proper person. Judge Stanley has set October 2d as the day for hearing the petition.

A bond on appeal has been filed by defendants in the case of Mary E. Foster vs. Kaneohe Ranch Company, with A. Gartenberg as surety.

In the assumpsit suit entitled John Loeffler vs. Palama Co-operative Grocery Company, Limited, a motion to open default and for leave to answer has been filed. The motion will come up on Monday at 9:30 a. m.

The annual accounts of J. O. Carter and G. R. Carter, trustees of the Estate of H. A. P. Carter, deceased, for the year 1898-9 have been approved by Judge Perry.

In the matter of the guardianship of the Richardson minors Judge Perry has granted the application of the guardian, W. O. Smith, to be allowed to sell certain real estate belonging to his wards under $2500 bond.

To make the appellate court complete, a judge of the First Circuit Court will sit with Justices Frear and Whiting, that is to say in cases decided by Judge Perry Judge Stanley will sit and in cases decided by Judge Stanley Judge Perry will sit, unless they are disqualified when some member of the bar will be called in to fill up the gap.

Justice Frear will return Sunday morning from Kauai, and Justice Whiting will be well enough to be in attendance at opening of the term Monday.


# Metropolitan Meat Company

NO. 507 KING ST.
HONOLULU, H. I.

## Shipping and Family Butchers.

## NAVY CONTRACTORS.

G. J. WALLER, Manager.

Highest Market Rates paid for Hides, Skins and Tallow.

Purveyors to Oceanic and Pacific Mail Steamship Companies.

# FOR REGATTA DAY

## Entries for the Various Events Up to Last Night.

### SUCCESSFUL REGATTA ASSURED

**Both Boat Clubs Will Keep Open House—Entries to Remain Open Until This Morning.**

Everything looks favorable for a successful celebration of Regatta Day next Saturday. The stores will all close, the streets will be deserted and everybody will flock to the waterfront and secure the best points of vantage for viewing the races. The committee of arrangements are happy, for they have secured all the money they asked for from generous merchants; the Myrtle and Healani clubs will throw their doors wide open to their friends and entertain them with dancing and feasting as well as choice positions from which to view the events of the day, and the various committees will do their best to insure a good time for all.

Entries for the various events will close at 9 o'clock this morning. The following have already been made:

Whaleboat race—Moanalua, by Harry Evans.

Six-oared and sliding-seat barge—Healani Boat Club and Myrtle Boat Club. These are the crews: Healani—Kiebahn, Renear, Rhodes, Damon, Church and Boisse. Myrtle—Sorenson, Soper, Lishman, Martin, Ross and Lyle.

Diving (time)—Kuaiwa.

Shore boat race—Sten In, Erig and Hurry Up, by Moses; Minnie, by Mahuka; Wela Ka Hao, by Kehana; Honolulu, by Susaki; Mayflower, by Mahina; Bonnie, by Kamaka; Nippon Maru, by Binno; Ready, by George; Benecia, by Paluekala; Dewey, by Moke.

Yachts, first-class—Bonnie Dundee, by President Dole; Gladys, by T. W. Hobron.

Yachts, second-class—Marion, by Dr. F. S. Humphris; Hawaii, by W. L. Wilcox.

Gig—Kanoelani, by Mahine; Kapiolani, by Sharkey.

Swimming, 100 yards—Pua and Dan Renear.

Six-paddle canoe—Kakaako ar ' Ala Kuki Moku, by Hanaukama.

Yachts, third-class—Lady L, b. Williams; Volante, by O. Tollefsen, Pokii, by Bill Williams.

Diving (distance)—Pua and Kuaiwa.

Steamer boat—Waialua No. 14, by Moses; Ke Au Hou, Mauna Loa, Mikahala and Maluiani, by James G. Spencer; Waialua No. 2, by George.

Sailing canoe—Kakaako and Ala Huki Moku, by Hanaukama; Waiale and Mahimahi, by I; Puaalani and Lauuluolele, by W. P. Pua.

Half-mile swimming—Pua and Kuaiwa.

Dingy—U. S. S. Iroquois, by Captain Pond; Myrtle, by Harry Evans; Red, White and Blue, by George.

## RECEIVES SAD NEWS.

**Oscar Morgan Learns of the Death of His Brother.**

(From Thursday's Daily.)

An Oakland telegram of September 3 says: A. V. Morgan, editor of the Haywards Review, died at his home in Haywards this afternoon after four days' illness. His death is attributed to paralysis of the brain.

Deceased complained of not feeling well last Thursday and on Friday paralytic symptoms developed until he lost consciousness yesterday. He was a native of California, aged 28 years and leaves a mother and two brothers, Oscar and Stanley Morgan. He was a member of Eden Parlor No. 113, N. S. G. W., of Eucalyptus Lodge No. 245, F. and A. M.; Sycamore Lodge No. 129, I. O. O. F., and was popular in social and Alameda County newspaper circles where he was considered a bright writer.

Deceased was an elder brother of O. R. Morgan of the Advertiser staff. The unexpected death of his brother necessitates Mr. Morgan's leaving on the Mariposa tomorrow for his home in Alameda county.

### Arrested for Libel.

William H. Marshall appeared in the police court yesterday morning to answer a charge of making and publishing a libel in the first degree, on or about August 27, 1899, in Honolulu, by writing and printing certain words of and concerning Albert F. Judd, Chief Justice of the Supreme Court, which words directly tended to injure the fame, reputation and good name of the said Albert F. Judd and to bring him into disgrace, abhorrence, odium, hatred, contempt and ridicule, with the intent that the said words, writing and printing should be published. At the request of the defendant's attorneys the case went over to the 20th, bail being fixed at $1000. At a late hour last night the defendant had not secured any bondsmen.

### Death of Mrs. Gilfillan.

Archie Gilfillan received the sad news yesterday of the death of his mother, which occurred unexpectedly in San Francisco on September 3. She wrote by the steamer which sailed the day before stating that she was in good health and would shortly leave for the south. She left Honolulu only a few weeks ago to visit relatives and friends in California. The funeral occurred at 2 o'clock on the afternoon of September 4 from St. Paul's Episcopal church. The remains were interred in the Masonic cemetery. The deceased lady had a great many friends in this city.

## RAINFALL FOR AUGUST, 1899.

HAWAII.

| Stations— | Elev. (Ft.) | Rain. (In.) |
|---|---|---|
| Waiakea | 50 | 15.31 |
| Hilo (town) | 100 | |
| Kaumana | 1250 | |
| Pepeekeo | 100 | 15.14 |
| Honomu | 300 | |
| Hakalau | 200 | 15.83 |
| Honohina | ... | 13.62 |
| Laupahoehoe | 10 | 16.21 |
| Ookala | 400 | 11.47 |
| Kukaiau | 250 | 6.59 |
| Paauilo | 750 | 6.35 |
| Paauhau (Moore) | 300 | 3.38 |
| Paauhau (Greig) | 1100 | 4.39 |
| Honokaa (Muir) | 425 | 3.33 |
| Honokaa (Kalehua) | 900 | 4.98 |
| Kukuihaele | 700 | 4.54 |
| Awini Ranch | 1100 | |
| Awini (lot 6) | 2500 | 15.91 |
| Niulii | 200 | 4.21 |
| Kohala (parsonage) | 350 | 4.05 |
| Kohala (mission) | 585 | 3.59 |
| Kohala Sugar Co | 234 | 3.51 |
| Waimea | 2720 | 1.78 |
| Kailua | 950 | 9.15 |
| Lanihau | 1540 | |
| Kealakekua | 1580 | 10.81 |
| Naalehu | 650 | 1.16 |
| Naalehu | 1350 | 1.41 |
| Naalehu | 1725 | 3.57 |
| Honuapo | 15 | 0.50 |
| Hilea | 310 | 0.51 |
| Pahala | 850 | |
| Moaula | 700 | |
| Olaa | 1650 | |
| Volcano House | 4000 | 3.81 |
| Kapoho | 110 | 5.60 |
| Pohoiki | 10 | 2.44 |
| Kalapana | 8 | 3.35 |
| MAUI. | | |
| Lahainaluna | 600 | |
| Olowalu | 15 | |
| Waiopae Ranch | 700 | |
| Kaupo (Mokulau Coffee Co.) | 285 | 3.92 |
| Kipahulu | ... | 4.04 |
| Hamoa Plantation | 60 | 3.81 |
| Nahiku | 120 | 5.29 |
| Haiku | 700 | 2.90 |
| Kula (von Tempsky) | 4000 | 1.15 |
| Kula (Kealahou) | 2900 | 0.50 |
| Puuomalei | 1400 | 1.66 |
| Pala | 180 | 0.60 |
| Haleakala Ranch | 2000 | 0.71 |
| MOLOKAI. | | |
| Mapulehu | 70 | 1.19 |
| OAHU. | | |
| Punahou (W. Bur'u) | 50 | 1.53 |
| Kulaokahua | 50 | 1.04 |
| Kewalo (King St.) | 15 | 1.15 |
| Makiki Reservoir | 150 | 1.57 |
| Kapiolani Park | 10 | 0.18 |
| School St. (Bishop) | 50 | 1.45 |
| Insane Asylum | 30 | 2.06 |
| Nuuanu (W.W.Hall) | 50 | |
| Nuuanu (Wyllie St.) | 250 | 4.28 |
| Nuuanu (Elec. Stn.) | 405 | 6.14 |
| Nuuanu, Luakaha | 850 | 8.91 |
| Manoa, W. Dairy | 285 | 6.53 |
| Maunawili | 300 | 2.62 |
| Kaneohe | 100 | 2.61 |
| Waimanalo | 25 | 0.87 |
| Ahuimanu | 350 | 4.44 |
| Kahuku | 25 | 1.25 |
| Waianae | 1700 | |
| Ewa Plantation | 60 | 0.00 |
| Waipahu | 200 | |
| KAUAI. | | |
| Lihue, Grove Farm | 200 | 1.51 |
| Lihue (Molokoa) | 300 | 2.01 |
| Kilauea | 325 | 3.37 |
| Hanalei | 10 | 5.29 |
| Waiawa | 32 | |

RECORDS NOT HITHERTO PUBLISHED—JULY, 1899.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Kohala Mission | ... | 5.01 |
| Ahuimanu | ... | 4.24 |
| Honokaa (Kalehua) | ... | 6.03 |
| Kailua | ... | 4.59 |
| Kaumana | ... | 14.39 |
| Moaula | ... | 2.22 |
| Pahala | ... | 1.31 |

C. J. LYONS,
Meteorologist Government Survey.

N. B.—Observers are requested to forward their reports promptly at the end of each month, that they may appear in the published report on the 15th of following month.

## METEOROLOGICAL SUMMARY.

**Curtis J Lyons' Report for Month of August.**

Temperature mean for the month, 77.3 F.; normal, 77.6; average daily maximum, 84.0; minimum, 73.1; average daily range, 10.9; greatest daily range, 19.0; least, 7.0; highest temperature, 86 degree; lowest, 67 degrees.

Barometer average, 29.96 (normal, 29.98 corr. for gravity; highest, 30.04; lowest, 29.79; very little change during the month.

Relative humidity, average of 9 a. m. to 9. m., 68; mean dew-point, 65.6; normal, 66.0.

Rainfall, 1.53 inches; normal, 2.12; total since January 1, 16.77 inches, 6 inches less than normal.

Trade-winds were only interrupted one-half day; force of trade-winds about as usual.

Cloudiness slightly in excess, viz., 4.5 (tenths of sky).

The artesian well level fell during the month from 34.6 feet to 34.4 feet above sea-level; total fall since March 1, 1.4 feet.

The rainfall has been above the normal in Hilo and Kona, on Hawaii. In Hamakua, Kohala, and, in fact, generally through the group, below the normal.

Earthquakes on Hawaii on the 23d and 24th.

# G. A. R. VETERANS

## Assemble at the National Encampment.

**Ex-Prisoners of War in the Procession—Election of New Commander Excites Great Interest.**

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 6.—The real business of the Grand Army gathering began today with the assembling of the national encampment in the Grand Opera House. The election of the next commander in chief is an important question which will be decided by the delegates. It is expected that Colonel William C. Johnson of Cincinnati, the acting commander in chief, will be elected to fill the unexpired term of two days. This will render him ineligible to candidacy for the full term and he will be given the title of past commander in chief.

The contest for the commandership is between Colonel Albert D. Shaw of New York and Judge Leo Resseur of Missouri. In the meeting of the council of administration, after the adjournment of the convention, there will be an effort to change the method of choosing the executive committee.

In addition to the national encampment the following auxiliary associations began their meeting today: The Naval Veterans Woman's Relief Corps, Ladies of the G. A. R., Union ex-Prisoners of War, Ladies' Auxiliary Naval Veterans, National Army Nurses' Association and Daughters of Veterans.

In addition there were many corps reunions during the day and night. The show feature was a parade of Union ex-Prisoners of War.

Among the reports prepared for presentation was that of Adjutant General Thomas J. Steward, as follows:

The total membership of the Grand Army of the Republic in good standing June 30, 1898, was 7,213 posts with a membership of 305,603; on December 31, 1898, 7,118 posts, with a membership of 298,747; and on June 30, 1899, 6,965 posts, with a membership of 287,981. Expended in relief during the year, $160,955.64. The year 1890 was the high-water mark in membership, 409,489; every year since then has shown a decrease.

One year ago I reported a decrease of $346.33 in per capita tax received, as compared with the previous year. This year there is a decrease of $431.41 over last year; the decrease in the sale of supplies over the year ending June 30, 1898, is $2,242.22.

The adjutant general includes in his report a comparative table of receipts and expenditures from 1890 to 1899, inclusive, showing a gradual decrease in both these items.

The report of the quartermaster general, Fred. W. Spink of Chicago, shows the funds on hand October 7, 1898, amounted to $9,260.48. Receipts since then have been $17,048.20, making a total of $26,308.68. Expenditures have amounted to $14,636.23, leaving a balance of $11,672.45.

In his report Senior Vice Commander in Chief W. C. Johnson of Cincinnati says:

"I cannot commend too highly the efficient work and valuable assistance rendered to our order by that magnificent auxiliary organization, the Woman's Relief Corps.

"During the past year the national treasurer of the Woman's Relief Corps, Mrs. Bagley, forwarded to our national headquarters the munificent sum of $1,023.50, as a contribution from the Woman's Relief Corps to the Southern Memorial Day fund. Besides their great charitable work, they are teachers of patriotism and loyalty, to flag and country of the highest order, as demonstrated by their splendid work in our public schools.

"I herewith give a statement taken from the national secretary's report of the present year: Number of members June 30, 1899, 141,930; number of corps, 3,155; amount of money expended for relief present year, $61,192.12; estimated value of relief present year, $60,648.82; amount turned over to posts, $38,111.47; expended for Memorial Day, $10,800.20; expended for Memorial Day in Southern department, $1,028.50; expended for Woman's Relief Corps home, $8,794.77; making a total of over $18,000 expended for the year, and making a grand total expended for relief since its organization to June 30, 1899, of $1,073,991.71.

"Another organization of excellent devoted women who have aided materially in the charitable work of our order is that of the Ladies of the G. A. R., who have in many places rendered valuable services, and deserve our sincere thanks. Reference is made to the investigation of the Pension Office by the pension committee, and its conclusions recommended from the indorsement of the membership."

On the subject of the Spanish-American war Colonel Johnson says, in part:

"The Spanish-American war, though short in its duration, has wrought some almost marvelous changes and accomplished some far-reaching magnificent results, in which the survivors of the Grand Army of the Republic have especial reasons for rejoicing and satisfaction, and, I might say, congratulation. The cementing of the ties of national fraternity, the open recognition of the fact that we are one nation with one flag and are strong, united people is especially gratifying. It has demonstrated to the world that the American soldier and sailor stands today, as ever for intelligence, pluck, bravery, valor, patriotism and endurance, pre-eminent, that our resources are varied and immense, and can be quickly utilized."

Special mention is made of the movement started by Lafayette Post of New York, which has resulted in sending 500 flags for the public and private schools in Porto Rico.


# Poor Blood
## Nervous Prostration

**Tested and tried for 35 years in all parts of the world.**

Such is the testimony of Mrs. E. B. Chappell, of Stawell, Victoria, Australia. She says:



"It is with great pleasure that I record my experience as a nurse for thirty-five years with the wonderful curative effects of

# AYER'S Sarsaparilla

and Dr. Ayer's Pills. Both of these I have used in different parts of the world, including Australia, for myself and my patients in cases of nervous prostration, poor blood, skin diseases and all complaints from which ness peculiar to women. I most heartily commend these preparations to all suffering from any of the above named distressing complaints."

For constipation take Dr. Ayer's Pills. They promptly relieve and surely cure. Take them with Dr. Ayer's Sarsaparilla: one aids the other.

**HOLLISTER DRUG CO., Agents.**


## LOCAL BREVITIES.

Sugar is steadier in tone, but not quotably higher.

Fred. Wundenberg left on the Alameda for Sydney.

Vida Thrum and bride arrived on yesterday's steamer.

Representative J. D. Paris has gone back to his Kona home.

E. D. Baldwin, the Hilo surveyor, is booked to leave on the Mariposa today.

The Supreme Court will open the September term on Monday next at 10 a. m.

The battleship Iowa may take a trip from San Francisco to Puget Sound ports.

M. C. Mott-Smith is among those who will leave for the Mainland by today's steamer.

Charles Dudoit has been granted a light wine and beer license for Honokawai, Maui.

There were no developments in the tramways situation up to the hour of going to press.

The Executive Council has approved a further amendment of the license granted to the Peacock Hotel Company.

A. J. Coats, the new assistant secretary of the Y. M. C. A. in this city, was one of the arrivals on the Alameda.

In the first of the tennis contests between the Eastern cracks and the Californians the latter were defeated after hard play.

The Executive Council has recommended to the Board of Education that the Palama school be called the Kaiulani school.

Rev. Mr. Massie has been appointed school agent for Waimea district, Kauai, to act during the illness of the former agent, J. F. Scott.

The September term of the Supreme Court opens next Monday. Some member of the bar will be chosen to act for Chief Justice Judd in each case that comes up.

Ex Martha Davis, Gus Schuman received a lot of young, broken stock, consisting of Oregon mules, buggy, wagon and dray horses, and, owing to the advices of a further large shipment now due, these will be sold at low figures.

Everett N. Bee, a member of the firm of Otis, McAllister & Co., merchants of San Francisco, returned by the steamer Coptic after an extended trip to Siberia, China, Japan and Manila, to which countries his house has now extended their business connections.

The 4-masted schooner Transit will be commanded by Captain P. Jorgensen on her present trip to the Islands.

San Francisco stock quotations are: Hana, $15; Hutchinson, $31.75; Makaweli, $50.75; Onomea, $40.25; Pauuhau, $40; Kilauea, $30.62½; Hawaiian Commercial, $98@99.

The officers and directors of the Oceanic Athletic Club held a meeting yesterday and decided to send at once to San Francisco for a complete gymnastic equipment.

Fred. Barry, who came to Honolulu a few weeks ago on the bark Mohican and about whose Klondike experiences so much has been said in the papers, will return to San Francisco as mate of the Andrew Welch.

Wahilani, one of the boys arrested by David Kaapa for stealing over $700 from an old native vendor of cold drinks, was sentenced to two year's imprisonment yesterday.

John T. Arundel, a former well-known resident of these Islands who sold the old Kaimiloa to the Government when he was in the guano business, was a through passenger on the Alameda.

F. L. Dortch, the real estate man, who expects to leave by the Mariposa today for his home in Virginia, was given a regular old-fashioned send-off by a party of friends at Sans Souci last evening.

Mrs. D. Logan leaves on the Mariposa today to join her husband at Omaha. After the exhibition closes they will spend a couple of months visiting relatives in Canada before returning to the Islands.

## HONOLULU STOCK EXCHANGE.

Honolulu, H. I., Sept. 14, 1899.

| NAME OF STOCK. | Capital Paid. | Par Val. | Bid. | Asked |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| MERCANTILE. | | | | |
| C. Brewer & Co | 1,200,000 | 100 | ..... | ..... |
| American Assessable sugar | 780,000 | 100 | ..... | 80 |
| " " Paid up | | 100 | ..... | 130 |
| Ewa | 5,000,000 | 20 | 26½ | 27⅛ |
| Hamoa | 175,000 | 100 | ..... | ..... |
| Haw. Ag. Co | 400,000 | 100 | 295 | 300 |
| Haw'n Com'l & Sug Co. | 2,312,750 | 100 | 95 | 100 |
| Hawaiian Sugar Co | 1,600,000 | 100 | 221 | 2.5 |
| Honomu | 250,000 | 100 | 160 | 170 |
| Honokaa | 1,000,000 | 20 | 31 7 8 | 3.5/8 |
| Haiku | 500,000 | 100 | 250 | ..... |
| Kahuku | 500,000 | 100 | ..... | 180 |
| Kamalo Sug. Co. Id ass | | 20 | ..... | 1 |
| " " pd up | 250,000 | 20 | 12 | ..... |
| Kihei Plan. Co. Id ass | | 50 | 5½ | 5 2-5 |
| " " pd up | 1,000,000 | 50 | 55 | ..... |
| Kipahulu | 160,000 | 100 | ..... | 120 |
| Koloa | 300,000 | 100 | ..... | 200 |
| Kona Sugar Co. Ass | | 100 | ..... | 20 |
| " " Pd up | 180,000 | 100 | ..... | ..... |
| Maunalei Sug. Co. ass | 800,000 | 100 | ..... | 10 |
| " " Paid up | 300,000 | 100 | ..... | ..... |
| McBryde Sug. co. Id ass | | 20 | 3 3-4 | * |
| " " pd up | 1,650,000 | 20 | 19 | 20 |
| Oahu, assessable | | 100 | 125 | ..... |
| Oahu, paid up | 2,400,000 | 100 | * * | 185 |
| Onomea | 1,000,000 | 20 | ..... | ..... |
| Ookala | 600,000 | 20 | 2½ | 2¾ |
| Olaa Sug. Co. Ld. ass | | 20 | ..... | ..... |
| " " pd up | | 20 | 12⅛ | 13⅛ |
| Olowalu | 150,000 | 100 | 150 | 160 |
| Paauhau Sug. Plan. Co | | 58 | 4 1/8 | ..... |
| Pacific | 500,000 | 100 | ..... | 20 |
| Pala | 750,000 | 100 | 220 | ..... |
| Pepeekeo | 750,000 | 100 | 240 | ..... |
| Pioneer | 2,000,000 | 100 | 245 | 255 |
| Waialua Agr. Co. ass | | 100 | 99 | 1.1 |
| " " pd up | 1,500,000 | 100 | 147½ | 155 |
| Waianae | 750,000 | 100 | ..... | ..... |
| Wailuku | 700,000 | 100 | 390 | 400 |
| Waimanalo | 250,000 | 100 | ..... | 150 |
| Waimea | 125,000 | 100 | ..... | 125 |
| STEAMSHIP COS. | | | | |
| Wilder S. S. Co | 500,000 | 100 | 120 | ..... |
| Inter Island S. S. Co. | 500,000 | 100 | ..... | 105 |
| MISCELLANEOUS. | | | | |
| Haw'n Elect. Co | 225,000 | 100 | ..... | 200 |
| Hon. Rpd Trans. & L. Co | 300,000 | 100 | ..... | 80 |
| Mona-Kau Tel & Telegh Co ltd | 15,000 | 20 | ..... | 27 |
| Mutual Telephone Co. | 139,000 | 10 | 15⅛ | ..... |
| Kakaha Cof. Co. L. ass. | | 100 | ..... | ..... |
| " " Paid up | 31,000 | 100 | ..... | ..... |
| O. R. & L. Co. | 2,400,000 | 100 | 155 | 160 |
| BONDS. | | | | |
| Haw'n Gov't 6 per ct | | | 102⅜ | ..... |
| Haw'n Gov't 5 per ct | | | 100 | ..... |
| Haw'n G. Post Savings 4½ per ct | | | 95 | ..... |
| O. R. & L. Co. | | | 107 | ..... |

* 3 17-20; ** 185 B. 90.

Session Sales—Seven hundred Olaa, 30; 25 Ookala, $21.50; 100 Kihei, $5.-37½; 200 Kihei, $5.40.

Outside Sales Reported—Fifteen Walalua, assessable, $100; 100 Ookala, $21.50.

Quotation Changes—Twenty-eight.

### Captain Holdsworth Dead

The Alameda brought the news of the death in England of Captain Henry J. H. Holdsworth, who was harbor master in Honolulu from 1850 to 1862. Captain Holdsworth died at Forest Hill, London, June 4, last. Captain Holdsworth came here about fifty years ago, and all of his children were born here. About 1862 he bought the ship Speedwell and sailed with it and his family to England, where he made his home for the rest of his life. One son, E. W. Holdsworth, afterwards returned here and was employed as bookkeeper for T. H. Davies & Co. up to the time of his death about two years ago.


# Pacific Mail Steamship Co.
## Occidental & Oriental Steamship Co.
## AND Toyo Kisen Kaisha.

Steamers of the above companies will call at Honolulu and leave this port on or about the dates below mentioned:

| FOR JAPAN AND CHINA: | | FOR SAN FRANCISCO: | |
|---|---|---|---|
| NIPPON MARU | SEPT. 19 | AMERICA MARU | SEPT. 19 |
| RIO DE JANEIRO | SEPT. 26 | CITY OF PEKING | SEPT. 25 |
| COPTIC | OCT. 6 | GAELIC | OCT. 7 |
| AMERICA MARU | OCT. 13 | HONGKONG MARU | OCT. 14 |
| CITY OF PEKING | OCT. 21 | CHINA | OCT. 24 |
| GAELIC | OCT. 31 | DORIC | OCT. 31 |
| HONGKONG MARU | NOV. 8 | NIPPON MARU | NOV. 10 |
| | | RIO DE JANEIRO | NOV. 17 |

For general information apply to

**H. HACKFELD & Co., L'd. Agts.**

# The Elgin

**WORLD'S STANDARD FOR TIME KEEPING.**

*Should be in the pocket of every wearer of a Watch.*

*Many years' handling of Watches convinces us, that price considered The Elgin is the most satisfactory of American Watches.*

*Cased in ....*

**NICKLE, SILVER, GOLD FILLED AND SOLID GOLD.**

*We have a full line and sell them at right prices.*

*ELGINS reach us right.*

*ELGINS reach you right.*

*Elgins stand for what is right in time keeping and lasting qualities, and that is why we are right in pushing the Elgin Watch.*

**H. F. WICHMAN**
*BOX 342.*

# Wilder's Steamship Company
**—LIMITED.—**

## TIME TABLE

### S. S. KINAU,

FREEMAN, Master.

MOLOKAI, MAUI, HAWAII.

NOTICE—CHANGE IN SAILING OF STEAMER KINAU.

Commencing on or about September 25, next, the steamer Kinau will sail for Kaunakakai, Lahaina, Maalaea Bay, Kihei, Makena, Kawaihae, Mahukona, Laupahoehoe and Hilo, as follows:

Leaving Honolulu at 1 p. m. on Mondays, Fridays and Wednesday, arriving at Hilo the following afternoons.

Leaving Hilo at 2 p. m. on Wednesdays, Mondays and Fridays, arriving at Honolulu the following evening.

Freight will be received at Honolulu at the Kinau wharf on the day previous to sailing and on sailing days up to 12 m., for Makena, Kawaihae, Hilo, Papaikou, Pepeekeo and Honomu.

Freights for Lahaina, Kihei and Mahukona and from Kawaihae and Makena will be taken by the steamer Kilauea Hou, sailing from Honolulu on Mondays at 5 p. m. The Kinau will not take freight for ports other than those indicated above.

### S. S. CLAUDINE,

CAMERON, Master.

MAUI.

Will leave Honolulu every Tuesday at 5 p. m., touching at Lahaina, Kahului, Nahiku, Hana, Hamoa and Kipahulu, Maui. Returning, touches at above named ports, arriving at Honolulu Sunday mornings.

Will call at Nuu, Kaupo, once each month.

### S. S. LEHUA,

BENNETT, Master.

MOLOKAI, MAUI, LANAI.

Sails every Monday for Kaunakakai, Kamalo, Maunalei, Kaiaupapa, Lahaina, Honolua, Olowalu. Returning, arrives at Honolulu Saturday mornings.

This company reserves the right to make changes in the time of departure and arrival of its steamers WITHOUT NOTICE, and it will not be responsible for any consequences arising therefrom.

Consignees must be at the Landings to receive their Freight; this Company will not hold itself responsible for freight after it has been landed.

Live Stock received only at owner's risk.

This Company will not be responsible for Money or Valuables of passengers unless placed in the care of Purser.

Passengers are requested to purchase tickets before embarking. Those failing to do so will be subject to an additional charge of twenty-five per cent.

The Company will not be liable for loss of, nor injury to, nor delay in, the delivery of baggage or personal effects of the passenger beyond the amount of $100.00, unless the value of the same be declared, at or before the issue of the ticket, and freight is paid thereon.

All employees of the Company are forbidden to receive freight without delivering a shipping receipt therefor in the form prescribed by the Company and which may be seen by shippers upon application to the pursers of the Company's steamers.

Shippers are notified that if freight is shipped without such receipt, it will be solely at the risk of the shipper.

C. L. WIGHT, President.
S. B. ROSE, Secretary.
CAPT. T. K. CLARKE, Port Supt.

**Bath Tubs, Lavatories, Water Closets, Sinks, Hot Water Tanks, Radiators, Tile and General Supplies.**

Write for our estimate on anything you need. We buy all our material at **Sheriffs', Receivers', Trustees' and Assignees' Sales. Our Prices are One-Half of Others.** Write for free **Catalogue No. 12** on all kinds of merchandise.

**CHICAGO HOUSE WRECKING CO.**
35th and Iron Sts., CHICAGO.


Only the highest grade of RED RUBBER is used in the Stamps made by the HAWAIIAN GAZETTE CO.

# EXONERATES HIM

## Decision of Board of Health in the Case of Dr. Howard.

### THE OPINION WAS UNANIMOUS

**Coroner's Jury Evidently Did an Injustice to the Dispensary Physician in Their Verdict.**

(From Thursday's Daily.)

After an investigation lasting from 3 o'clock until nearly 6, the Board of Health yesterday afternoon fully exonerated Dr. Howard from the charges brought against him by a coroner's jury recently.

President Cooper and all the members of the board in town were present, the proceedings being carried on in executive session. Dr. Howard conducted his own defense and Deputy Marshal Chillingworth represented the Police Department.

The first proceeding was to go over the testimony given at the inquest, on which the verdict was rendered. Witnesses were then examined and cross-examined and statements made by Dr. Howard and the Deputy Marshal. Very little new matter was brought out, however, and the room was cleared while the board made up its decision, of which the following is the substance:

"The unanimous opinion of the Board of Health was that, after carefully reviewing all the evidence produced and obtainable in regard to the treatment of Ane, a native woman, it appears that Dr. Howard could not be held chargeable with intentional or unintentional neglect on his part; that there has evidently been an injustice done to Dr. Howard by the coroner's jury which sat on the case of Ane, through failure to take a broad view of the duties and responsibilities of the dispensary physician, and the board fully exonerates Dr. Howard from the charge made by the coroner's jury."

Owing to the lateness of the hour, the consideration of routine matters was necessarily postponed to the next weekly meeting.

### SUPREME COURT.

The September Term of the Supreme Court commences next Monday, September 18th. Hilo lawyers have sent the following appeals:

Hong Kim vs. Mrs. M. Kahilo Hapai, a damage case which comes up on the overruling of defendant's demurrer.

Yock Kee vs. Hilo Mercantile Co., a small assumpsit case which comes up either on a bill of exceptions or a writ of error interposed by the defendant company.

Joao Vierra vs. John Souza Pires, a bill in equity which was dismissed by Judge Wilder, affecting the purchase and sale of a piece of land, plaintiff claiming the right to be subrogated to a share in the same.

Among the other cases to come up will doubtless be some appeals from the present Kauai term and the following from the First Circuit:

Cecil Brown et al, trustees of the Estate of Jas. Gay, vs. J. P. Mendonca, action on the case, on exceptions.

L. L. McCandless vs. S. Mahelona et al, action to quiet title, on exceptions.

James Hoare vs. S. C. Allen ejectment, on exceptions.

E. A. Horan, plaintiff, vs. Sanford B. Dole, as President; J. A. King, as Minister of the Interior and J. F. Brown, as Agent of Public Lands, respectively of the Republic of Hawaii, defendants, submission of an agreed case affecting Olaa leases.

### LITTLE MURIEL RICHARDS.

**Buried in Kawaiahao Cemetery With Impressive Services.**

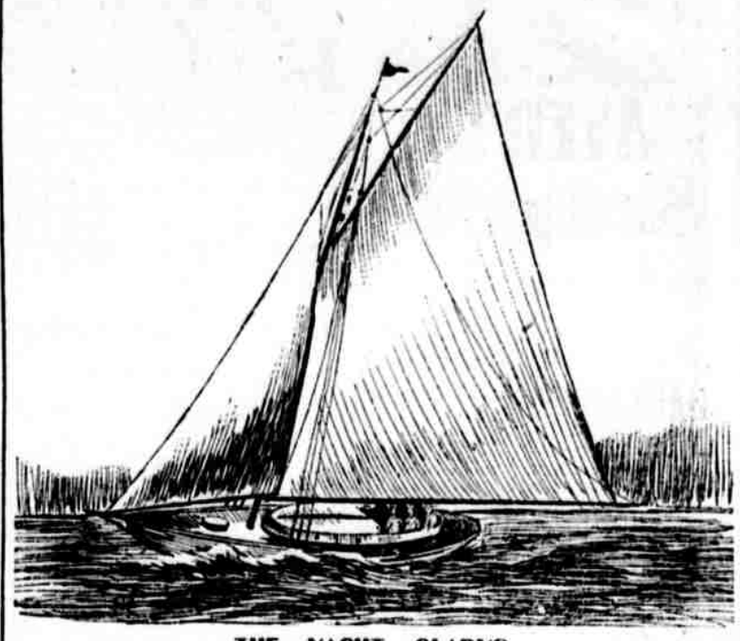
(From Wednesday's Daily.)

From the residence of Mr. and Mrs. J. B. Atherton, on King street, yesterday afternoon the funeral of little Muriel Richards, who was accidentally drowned on the previous day, took place. The large house was crowded with friends. The services were conducted by Rev. W. M. Kincaid, whose words were full of tenderness and comfort. A choir composed of Mr. and Mrs. W. W. Hall, Mrs. C. B. Damon and Mr. F. B. Damon sang several appropriate hymns, after which the little white casket was lifted from the wilderness of flowers under which it reposed and borne to Kawaiaho Cemetery, where it was interred in the family plot. The pallbearers were F. C. and C. H. Atherton, who, in token of the youth of their burden, were dressed in white. It was noticed by those who viewed the remains that the little hands were closed upon a big, beautiful lily. It was while reaching for that same lily that the little one lost her balance, fell into the water and met her death.

The pain of a burn or scald is almost instantly relieved by applying Chamberlain's Pain Balm. It also heals the injured parts more quickly than any other treatment, and unless the burn is very severe does not leave a scar. For sale by Benson, Smith & Co., Ltd., wholesale agents for H. I., and all druggists and dealers.

# GLADYS WINS HAWAII'S CUP

## The Bonnie Dundee Was Beaten From the Start to the Finish---Description of Race for Challenge Cup.



THE YACHT GLADYS.

Winner of the Hawaiian Challenge Cup, 1899.

(From Thursday's Daily.)

Viewed from the standpoint of the unprejudiced observer, the yacht race of yesterday was a complete success. The crown has passed from the Bonnie, the queen of Hawaiian waters for the past ten years, to the Gladys, a new-comer, and the product of American invention and skill. If the race of yesterday is any criterion, the International race, to come off soon, will be a walkover for the Columbia.

To all intents and in the eyes of the public there were but two yachts in the race. The Bonnie, owned and sailed by President Dole, was designed by Fife, the designer of the Shamrock, and was built in Scotland. The Gladys, owned and sailed by T. W. Hobron, was designed by V. D. Bacon of Massachusetts and built by Stone of San Francisco.

The Hawaii, under management of Judge Wilcox, and the Marion, in command of Dr. Humphris, were kindly entered to make the event more interesting, but the struggle was generally understood to be between the Bonnie and the Gladys, both of which were known to be very fast and both of which had many backers. The Bonnie has never had a competitor, here, worthy of her, when she was under full sail, and in all the races of late years she has been handicapped by being barred from using topsail or spinnaker, though without these she has easily won against all comers.

The Gladys, which was built primarily as a pleasure boat, or cruiser, developed so much speed that her owner was convinced that she could give the Bonnie a close rub if she could not beat her, and he has been anxious to try conclusions; this desire on his part resulting in the challenge for the cup, which was the cause of this race.

The event of yesterday proves his belief in the sailing qualities of the Gladys to be well founded, as she went to the front before being fairly out of the harbor, and was never headed from that time.

The boats got away well bunched, the Bonnie crossing the line at 1:0:3, followed by the Hawaii at 1:0:7, the Gladys at 1:0:10, and Marion at 1:1:0. The Marion was a little slow in getting a start, but was close on the heels of the others. The Gladys rapidly forged to the front, however, and passed the spar buoy 22 seconds ahead of the Bonnie, and at the bell buoy was leading the Bonnie by 55 seconds, and the Hawaii by 1:50. She steadily increased her lead to windward, which was a great surprise to most of the spectators, as this has always been the strongest point of the Bonnie's sailing, she being able to outpoint all competitors heretofore, but the Gladys not only sailed as close to the wind as the Bonnie, but distinctly outfooted her passing the Waterhouse place at Waikiki 4:15 in the lead, and rounding the stakeboat at 1:32:30, followed by the Bonnie at 1:35:30, the Hawaii at 1:38:45, and the Marion at 1:40:30. The Gladys broke out her spinnaker immediately after rounding the stakeboat, as did the Bonnie and Hawaii. The Bonnie also set her topsail, which was a distinct advantage over her competitor, and she also had the additional advantage of a much larger spinnaker. The Gladys carries no topsail and her spinnaker is a surprisingly small one for a boat of her size. The additional sail area told at once in the Bonnie's favor, as the Gladys was no longer increasing the distance between them. All were now running free for the lower stakeboat, off Pearl Harbor, and as the yachts came down towards the bell buoy with every stitch of canvass drawing they presented a most beautiful sight, and expressions of admiration were heard on all sides. The Gladys had too great a lead to be headed and with a better breeze for a few moments than the Bonnie apparently had, managed to increase her lead to 4½ minutes at the bell buoy, passing it at 1:45:15, with the Bonnie following at 1:49:45, the Hawaii at 1:53 flat, and the Marion at 2:0:30.

At 2:24:0 the Gladys took in her spinnaker and almost at the same moment ran into a calm, just before reaching the lower stakeboat. She could be seen swinging idly on the swells with her sails flapping from side to side while her opponents were bearing down on her at race-horse speed. She finally rounded the stakeboat at 2:31:31 and stood directly inshore. At 2:32 flat the Bonnie furled her spinnaker, rounding the stakeboat 1 minute later, having reduced the lead of the Gladys to 1 minute and 29 seconds. The Hawaii had been doing splendid work on the free run, and at 2:38:45 took in her spinnaker and immediately rounded the stakeboat, 6½ minutes later the Marion followed in her path, but, unlike the other boats, instead of standing in for the smooth water outside the breakers, stood away directly for home, running well out to sea. This undoubtedly militated against her, but she was now so far astern as to be practically out of it.

The wind was very easterly, and instead of coming home in one or two tacks, as is usually the case with the Gladys and Bonnie, they had a dead beat to the bell buoy. The Gladys' several tacks after rounding the lower stakeboat were as follows: At 2:36:30 tacked off-shore; at 2:44:0 stood in; at 2:55:0 ran out again, and at 3:02:30 again stood in-shore; stood off at 3:10:0; came about at 3:16:0; came about again at 3:25:0; stood in at 3:34:15; ran out at 3:37:30; stood in at 3:45:30. By this time the Gladys had greatly increased her lead over all the other boats, and it was easily seen that unless something unusual occurred she was going to win by a good, large margin. At 3:50:0 she stood off-shore for the last time. A good, stiff breeze was now blowing and all the boats were laying down to their work in good shape.

At 4:01 flat the Gladys rounded the bell buoy and started on the run home, passing the spar buoy at 4:05:30, the lighthouse at 4:13 flat, and crossing the line at 4:16:25.

The Bonnie's tacks to windward were as follows: Off-shore at 2:38:30; in at 2:46:00; out at 2:53:30; in at 3:01:0; out again at 3:07:05; in at 3:13:15; out at 3:19:30, and in again 3 minutes later; out at 3:25:30; in at 3:31:0; out at 3:35:10; in at 3:45 flat; out at 3:50:5; in at 3:55:07; out at 3:59:02; in at 4:04 flat, and 2½ minutes later out again. This was her last tack outside, and at 4:19:45 she rounded the bell buoy, passed the spar buoy at 4:25:10, made one tack in the harbor and crossed the line ata 4:39:23, her actual sailing time being 23:5 slower than that of the Gladys. The Hawaii was doing bravely but could not beat to windward so handily as the two leaders, and rounded the bell buoy at 4:43:40, passing the spar buoy at 4:48:19, the lighthouse at 5:0:45, and crossed the line at 5:5:30, her actual sailing time being 4:5:23.

The Marion, running so far out, made very few tacks, and finished at 5:45 flat, her sailing time being 4:44 flat.

The La Paloma met the racers off the mouth of Pearl Harbor and the Helene and Healani were both out to escort the flyers in.

PEKING, Sept. 4.—The Tsungli Yamen (Foreign Office) has offered the Italians mining rights in the Ning-Hai district, but the grant is entirely unsatisfactory to Italy, and is likely to cause complications.

# CORPORAL MURRAY

## Having a Good Time at Omaha.

**Another Breezy Letter From Commissioner Ed. Towse—Hawaiian Delegation All Homesick.**

(Staff Correspondence.)

Omaha was torn wide open on the 30th ult., and it will be some time before they get the fragments properly joined again. The occasion of the splitting, or rending, was the reception attendant on the return of the First Nebraska Regiment of Volunteers. There were about 70,000 people on the streets all of the forenoon, and there were 30,000 at the exposition grounds during the afternoon and evening. Everything was placed at the disposal of the boys, and they, of course, had a magnificent time. Corporal Harry E. Murray of L Company (Thurston Rifles) called early on his Island friends sojourning in Omaha. He is being entertained by his army chums about town and is very popular and well liked. The young man is in perfect health, is taller and stronger and self-reliant in appearance and conversation. He says the experience has done him a world of good and that he is glad he went to the war, but will be very happy to get back home again. On the firing line Murray took some desperate chances and is regarded by his comrades as one of the real heroes of the war. It was rather remarkable for him to gain the chevrons of a corporal in a strictly Omaha company. All of the Nebraska boys remember Honolulu most pleasantly, and never tire of looking at our pictures and talking of the town and the feast they had.

The exposition is beginning to get better from point of attendance, and will most likely improve from now on. The railways are beginning to take some interest and the authorities are doing some intelligent and effective advertising. Our exhibit is still the only one that entitles them to use the name "Greater America," and Hawaii is still the only State, or Territory, represented. It is the fact that most of the Western people have some knowledge of the Islands and their resources, and we find the idea that it requires money for home-seeking or business prospecting in Hawaii is quite general. Mr. Logan and myself are subjected to a good deal of close inquiry every day now by prospective tourists and investors, and in some cases by men who talk of cane-growing on a small scale or on shares, or of coffee or rice. We handle these people carefully, try to do good for Hawaii, and supply them with the facts and good literature. Something substantial is being done, but I think the East is the field. There are simply not enough people in this region.

We get something about Hawaii in the papers nearly every day. I am preparing a couple of Eastern syndicate articles and, besides, a series of articles for the Omaha Trade Exhibitor, the organ of the wholesalers and jobbers of the whole trans-Mississippi country. This latter is by courtesy of Mr. Hodgin, editor of the paper.

The big attendance makes the Midway very lively in the evening. The admission to these shows is from 10 cents to 25 cents, and one of the guards told me that it had been figured it would cost $37.50 to see everything on the route, and new affairs or fairs or fakes are being opened daily.

ED. T.

Omaha, Neb., Sept. 1, 1899. (Temperature at 1 p. m., 98 in the shade, and do you wonder we are homesick?)

### HOW ABOUT FINNS.

**Here is Another Possible Sourse of Labor Supply.**

While everybody has been discussing the merits of Italians, Portuguese, negroes and others as possible sources from which the present and future labor supply of these Islands is to be obtained, it would appear that one nationality has been overlooked, if there is any truth in the following telegram from Ottawa, published in the Victoria Semi-Weekly Colonist of August 24:

"OTTAWA, Aug. 22.—Two Finnish gentlemen have arrived in Ottawa on the way to visit Western Canada with the object of selecting a suitable site for a settlement of several thousands of their countrymen who propose emigrating from the Czar's dominion.

"The delegates have been in Newfoundland, whither they were attracted by glowing pictures of its agricultural possibilities set forth in a handbook issued by the Government at St. Johns. They, however, found nothing in Newfoundland to justify the claims for the island as an agricultural country.

"The delegates are men of culture and good presence. They say they hope to find in British Columbia an ideal location for a Finnish settlement. The delegates leave for the West today."

In view of the situation at present confronting the sugar industry of these Islands it would seem that the Hawaiian Sugar Planters' Association could not use too much haste in getting into communication with these Finnish gentlemen, even if an agent were sent especially to Victoria to meet them.

Miss Mabel Lampman, one of the High School teachers, has returned from a vacation at the Coast.


## A LONG FELT WANT.

**It is Supplied in Honolulu at Last.**

It is hard always to be pleasant.
Good-natured people are often irritable.
If you knew the reason you would not be surprised.
Ever have itching piles?
Not sick enough to go to bed nor well enough to be content.
Nothing will annoy you so.
The constant itching sensation.
Hard to bear, harder to get relief.
Keeps you awake nights.
Spoils your temper—nearly drives you crazy.
Isn't relief and cure a long-felt want?
It is to be had for everyone in Doan's Ointment.
Doan's Ointment never fails to cure itching piles.
Eczema or any itchiness of the skin.
Here is proof of it in the testimony of

Mr. Frank Leibly of 326 S. Main st., Wilkesbarre, Pa., who says: "It is with much pleasure that I testify to the merits of Doan's Ointment in cases of itching piles. I suffered from that tormenting affliction for the past year. I tried nearly everything that was recommended to me and what I saw advertised, but I could get no relief. Finally I procured Doan's Ointment. After a few applications I was much relieved, and, continuing the treatment, I was soon completely cured. I have felt no signs of that intolerable itching since, and it is four months ago since I used Doan's Ointment. To say that I was delighted is only half expressing my enthusiasm. I recommend this remedy whenever the opportunity is presented. You may publish my statement at any time and I can always be found at 326 S. Main street, and will vouch for the same."

Doan's Kidney Pills for sale by all dealers; price 50 cents. Mailed by The Hollister Drug Co., agents for the Hawaiian Islands.

Remember the name, DOAN'S, and take no substitute.

## Down Again

in prices is the market for flour and feed, and we follow it closely.
Send us your orders and they will be filled at the lowest market price.
The matter of 5 or 10 cents upon a hundred pounds of feed should not concern you as much as the quality, as poor feed is dear at any price.

## We Carry Only the Best.

When you want the Best Hay, Feed or Grain, at the Right Prices, order from

## CALIFORNIA FEED Co.

TELEPHONE 121.

## GIVEN AWAY!

OR NEARLY SO.

## OIL! OIL! OIL!

For a few days, I will sell the famous "Nye's" Sperm Oil at 15 Cents a bottle.

☞ Will Not Gum Your Machine.

## L. F. Prescott

Fort Street, near Hotel.

Dealer in Sewing Machines.

## Castle & Cooke,

LIMITED.

LIFE AND FIRE

## INSURANCE AGENTS

AGENTS FOR

New England Mutual Life Insurance Co OF BOSTON.

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CLARKE'S B 41 PILLS Are warranted to cure Gravel, Pains in the back, and all kindred complaints. Free from Mercury. Established upwards of 30 years. In boxes 1s. 6d. each, of all Chemists and Patent Medicine Vendors throughout the World. Proprietors, The Lincoln and Midland Counties Drug Company, Lincoln, England.

## Nothing So Bracing

—AS—

## PURE AIR

Everyone enjoys it; your health depends upon it. You can just as well have it as your prudent neighbor. Old and young alike endorse it.

### DISINFECTINE

With the heat of summer comes the foul and disease producing air from the cesspool, vault and cellar. You must be on your guard against the accumulation of trash, garbage, etc.; it is dangerous to have around.

### INSURES

No skill is required to have the air about your home pure. The cost is trifling and effect is wonderful. Disinfectine as prepared by us will serve the purpose.

### PURE

We have it prepared in quantities to supply any or all demands. We will deliver to your home, if within the city limits, a trial bottle at 25 cents. Don't neglect to order a bottle at once.

### AIR.

Those who are familiar with the article order it by the gallon, which proves beyond all doubt that it is the proper thing.

Manufactured only by

## HOLLISTER DRUG CO

SOLE AGENTS.




## POWELL'S BALSAM OF ANISEED

WILL CURE YOUR COUGH.

ALL THE WORLD OVER, THE RECOGNISED COUGH REMEDY. Its immense sale throughout the world indicates its inestimable value.

UNSOLICITED TESTIMONIALS.

The Dean of Westminster's Verger writes:—"I was advised to try the Balsam of Aniseed; I did, and have found very great relief. It is most comforting in allaying irritation and giving strength to the voice."

Lionel Brough, Esq., the eminent actor writes:—"I think it an invaluable medicine for members of my profession, and have always recommended it to my brother and sister artistes."

Mr. Thomas Rogers, Chemist, Llandilo, October 1st, 1897, writes:—"Singularly, I have commenced my fifty-second year in business to-day. I remember my mother giving me your Balsam for coughs and colds nearly 70 years ago. My chest and voice are as sound as a bell now."

LOOSENS THE PHLEGM IMMEDIATELY. NIGHT COUGH QUICKLY RELIEVED.

SEE TRADE MARK AS ABOVE ON EACH WRAPPER.

See the words "Thomas Powell, Blackfriars Road, London," on the Government Stamp.

Refuse Imitations. Established 1824.

SQUATTERS and FARMERS—WHEN ORDERING THEIR STORES SHOULD NOT OMIT THIS TIME-HONOURED COUGH REMEDY.

FOR A COUGH.

POWELL'S BALSAM OF ANISEED.

FOR ASTHMA, INFLUENZA, &c.

SOLD BY CHEMISTS and STOREKEEPERS THROUGHOUT the AUSTRALIAS, NEW ZEALAND, and CAPE COLONIES.

Bottles 1s. 1½d., 2s. 3d., and 4s. 6d.

Agents for Hawaiian Islands:
HOLLISTER DRUG CO., L'D.
BENSON, SMITH & CO.
HOBRON DRUG CO.

## CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY

The Famous Tourist Route of the World.

In Connection With the Canadian-Australian Steamship Line Tickets Are Issued

To All Points in the United States and Canada, via Victoria and Vancouver.

MOUNTAIN RESORTS:
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Tickets to All Points in Japan, China, India and Around the World.

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THEO. H. DAVIES & CO., LTD.,
Agents Canadian-Australian S. S. Line, Canadian Pacific Railway.

# THE MILLER TRIAL

## As Viewed by the Japan Gazette.

**And by the Yorozu Choro, a Japanese Vernacular Paper, With an English Edition.**

The Yokohama District Court decided on Saturday last a case of far-reaching interest and importance to all foreign residents in Japan, says the Japan Weekly Times of August 26th. An American citizen was charged with what is now known as the Chinatown triple murder. He was found guilty and sentenced to death. We are thus brought face to face with the fact that the revision of the treaties has placed in the hands of the Japanese authorities not only the right to deal with civil and commercial disputes but, what is much more serious, the issues of life and death. Miller was given permission to appeal against the decision of the court, and of that permission he promptly availed himself. The case is therefore still sub judice, and it would be contrary to custom and obviously improper to criticize the verdict or the evidence by which the public procurator succeeded in establishing his case. Inasmuch, however, as the system of criminal investigation in this country differs so widely from that obtaining in England and America, there are certain facts to which we think it advisable to draw attention. In the first place as to the constitution of the court. The system of trial by jury will probably never be adopted in Japan. At all events the country is not yet ripe for it. And in the absence of such a system we can conceive of no more suitable tribunal to determine an important issue than a presiding judge and two associates. These gentlemen are not only well acquainted with the laws of their country, but have learned by their previous experience at the bar to estimate the weight and value of evidence. The law which they have to administer is a different matter. The Criminal Code of Japan is manifestly founded upon French law, for the secret preliminary enquiry is repugnant to Englishmen and Americans alike. In England, from the moment a man is arrested or charged with any offence he is brought face to face with every witness who may be called for the prosecution, with full power either personally or by counsel to cross-examine him upon the statements made. This is a privilege of infinite value, not only in the interests of the accused person but also for the purpose of elucidating the truth. Cross-examination has been ridiculed and parodied from time immemorial but its intrinsic and undoubted value has been testified to by such past masters in the art as Lord Russell of Killowen, Sir Henry Hawkins, Sergeant Ballantine, Montague Williams and a host of other distinguished men. The question, too, of calling witnesses is of very great importance. It has been discussed in the local press, and we venture to think prematurely. The rule in England is to allow an accused person to subpoena any witness he chooses. If the testimony tendered is contrary to the laws of evidence, or not relevant to the issue, the judge has power to reject it, but the broad rule is that no obstacle shall be placed in the way of an accused person to prevent him from giving an answer to the charge preferred against him. When the Miller case is concluded we may have some further comments to make, but in the meantime the manner in which the case is conducted cannot fail to inspire all foreigners resident in Japan with confidence that the authorities are not only willing, but fully competent to discharge the onerous duties which the revision of the treaties have cast upon them.

The following account of the actual court proceedings, published in the English department of the Yorodzu Choro, a Japanese vernacular paper published in Tokyo, will be of interest in connection with the above and as a specimen of quaint English:

"The first Japanese court, which is to pass judgment upon a foreigner, was opened on Monday last at the Yokohama Chiho Saibansho. The case treated was the Miller triple murder affair. Among both natives and foreigners the case aroused great interest, on account of the horrible nature of the crime, and the importance of the case, which may be taken as a typical one illustrative of the method of Japanese criminal procedure. A great number of eager people flocked to the law court in order to see the trial. Many waited in front of the gate from very early hours in the morning, and by the time the room, in which the trial was conducted, was opened the number of people who were anxious to gain admittance swelled to several hundreds. Only about seventy, however, were allowed to enter, besides some thirty newspaper reporters and a dozen foreigners. The room was small and ill-ventilated and it was a matter of pain for a weak man to remain there for a considerable length of time.

"At about quarter past 9 a. m. the Chief Judge, Mr. Sato; two Associate Judges, Messrs. Shidara and Morii; the Public Procurator, Mr. Tsutsumi; five barristers to defend the accused, Messrs. Akiyama, Lowder and three others; interpreter for the prisoner, Mr. Kobayashi; the accused, Robert Miller; and several others concerned entered the Court and the trial was commenced. It lasted till about 1 p.m., when the Court rose for rest, and was resumed at 2. At 5 the trial was closed for that day to be re-opened.

Judge Sato is a middle-aged, bearded man, with a calm and dignified air about him. Dressed in a black ceremonial robe and wearing a black cowl, he looked like Yemma Sama one sees in a Japanese picture, though by no means he was of such a stern mien as the fictitious judge of the other world is usually represented with. The two associate Judges and especially the Procurator are quite young. Mr. Tsutsumi, however, is expected to do his duty well, for he is a graduate of the Imperial University and has had there a good record. Barrister Akiyama is a man of established fame and as such he will no doubt make a splendid defence for his client. In fact, he advanced a well-conceived argument in his favour. As an interpreter, Mr. Kobayashi (a naturalized foreigner) was very good and did his work faithfully, but Miller, whenever he found it convenient to himself, insisted that he was misinterpreted.

"As for the proceedings, they were conducted in a quiet and serious manner, the hearing having been minutely made, and to us it seemed that foreign critics will find little cause for complaint. Only the carrying on of the examination through an interpreter seemed to spoil the trial to a great extent. Although, as before said, Mr. Kobayashi did his work admirably, there is no denying that the trial would have been more effectively conducted, if the Judges, the Procurator and the Barristers could have directly spoken to the accused, who often escaped on the plea that he was misinterpreted. We felt more than ever the necessity of linguistic accomplishment in a man, who has to do anything with foreigners."

### NOT HEAVY TO HIM.

The man on the elephant's back is nothing to the elephant. The big beast doesn't mind him any more than one of those immense dray horses you see in London minds the brass ornaments on his harness. Yet on my back or yours the man would be a load; and, if fastened to a lark's wings, the little brasses would hold him to the earth.

Thus, we are reminded, my thoughtful friends, that there are no absolute facts. The burden depends on the back. Albeit Samson walked off with the gates of Gaza, an ordinary garden gate would, I am sure, prove all that we should want to lug. It follows that weight or heaviness can, as the advertisements say, "be supplied in a variety of styles."

When, for example, Mr. Sydney Challanger mentions in a letter that at a certain period he was "heavy," he does not mean that he tipped the scales at a stone or two more than usual. His horse would have felt *that*, in case he rode one; but the truth is that at the time referred to he was actually under his proper weight by several pounds.

He wants us to understand that he was *heavy to himself;* it was not an increase of *weight* but an increase of *weakness*, having practically the same result. His explanation is that in the early part of 1890 he began to feel ill and out of sorts. He went about in a mazy way, feeling badly without knowing what the trouble was or how to account for it.

"I had," Mr. Challanger goes on to tell us, "a nasty taste in the mouth and no relish for my meals." But eat we all must, or starve; and eat *he* did. Not much, though. At best it was a forced business. Nothing tasted natural or good, and he took just enough to keep him going until the next mealtime should come around.

"And even for that I had to suffer," he says. "After getting it down I had, almost immediately, a sense of fullness or distension at the stomach and pain at the chest as if a bit of food had lodged there—which couldn't be."

No, nothing lodged anywhere. What there was of it went straight down into Mr. Challenger's stomach, where it at once began to ferment and produce a gas which caused the feeling of fulness, while the irritated nerves set up the pain. It was not too much food, but food not digested—food turned sour in the stomach—with the whole body behind it failing of the needed stimulus and nourishment of food, and wondering what the matter was. It was this state of matters that made him, to use his own words, "heavy, drowsy and languid."

Any river in England, after a long drought in summer, *looks* just as Mr. Challanger *felt*—heavy, drowsy and languid. And for an identical reason—the lack of necessary supplies. Wait an instant, though! Don't miss the point.

The rain, when it comes, fills the river by a thousand little channels falling directly into it. Not so as to food and body. Between *them* is a process; a mechanical, chemical, and vital operation—digestion. Mark you that, and act accordingly. Whether in the sky or on the ground water is water—the same thing.

But food and body are not the same thing. The first must be transmuted into the second by the miracle called digestion; for of all God's ways in nature none is more awful, more amazing, more glorious. And, when impeded or overborne, none which punishes the interference more certainly and swift.

"I got little or no sleep," continues our friend, "and awoke in the morning tired out, as after a hard day's work. Presently I could hardly walk, for very weakness, and from time to time had to give up work altogether. No medicine helped me—and I tried plenty.

"After three wretched years of this, Mrs. Bird, of Tallistorn, told my wife about Mother Seigel's Syrup, and through her, advised me to try it. She said my ailment was indigestion and the Syrup would cure it. And it did. One bottle greatly relieved me, I could eat freely, and food agreed with me. I persevered with the remedy and got strong as ever. All the pain and heaviness left me, and I felt light and energetic, although I have gained in weight."—(Signed) SYDNEY CHALLANGER, Gladstone Villa, Cwm, near Wauellwyd, Mon., August 30th, 1898.

Two deaths and nine cases of prostration were reported in Chicago as a result of the extreme heat there on the 5th.

# FIFTY-FOUR SHIPS

## Now Building for United States Navy.

**Eleven Battleships, Four Monitors and Three Armored Cruisers Are Included in the List.**

WASHINGTON, August 31.—The Secretary of the Navy has directed that all estimates for requirements for the naval service next year shall be submitted by tomorrow, September 1, thus giving him three months for coordinating them for submission to Congress. Accordingly the several naval bureaus have been active of late preparing their final figures, and all the estimates, with the exception of those relating to armor and ordnance, will be on hand tomorrow. They show in general considerable increase all along the line, owing to the rapid developments of the navy, the unprecedented amount of naval shipbuilding now in progress and the enlarged demands growing out of the war and the acquisition of new territory.

The largest item is $18,000,000, under the head "Increase of the Navy," which is $5,000,000 more than any previous estimate under this head. It is due to the unusual number of warships now in course of construction, aggregating fifty-four in all classes, a total much in excess of the number under construction at any previous time in the history of the navy. These include eleven battleships, four monitors, three armored cruisers, six protected cruisers, thirty-three destroyers and torpedo boats and several miscellaneous craft, submarine boats, etc.

The item of "Increase of the Navy" covers the work already authorized and now in course of construction, both in engineering and structural branches, and is concurred in by Admirals Hichborn and Melville, chiefs of the construction and of the engineering bureaus, respectively.

Admiral Melville will also make estimates for new engineering plants, equipment, tools, buildings, etc., at Norfolk, Port Royal, Port Orchard and Mare Island, Cal. The plants are old, and the requirements now made on them induce the chief engineer to recommend the most modern appliances and such remodeling of buildings as will bring them up to date.

Admiral Endicott, chief of the bureau of yards and docks, will recommend two more large drydocks on the Atlantic seaboard, one at New York and the other at Norfolk. The estimate will be about $1,250,000 each.

Admiral O'Neil's estimate on armor and ordnance will be held until his return next Monday, as he has been giving much personal attention to this item. The price of armor-plate will have to be settled by Congress and a large quantity of armor authorized. The armor concerns refused to bid on the $300 fixed as the limit of cost by the last Congress, so that further legislation is necessary in order to provide for the many ships now nearing completion.

Aside from the bureau estimates the Secretary of the Navy will prepare such estimates as he deems expedient for the new ships. There is no intimation thus far as to what new ships will be recommended, but the impression prevails in well informed naval quarters that the Secretary will confine his recommendation to three 6000-ton protected cruisers, to cost about $1,250,000 each. These were recommended last year and were the only ships not authorized by Congress, so that it is thought likely the need of them will again be presented.

### Well-known Boatboy Dead.

News was received a few days ago of the death of Pinao, a native boy who shipped with the T. F. Chapman last April, bound for New York. While off the Horn Pinao fell overboard and was drowned. He will be remembered by many as a member of the famous Kapiolani crew, which was organized by "Jack" Atkinson and beat everything it ran up against. One of its greatest victories was against the noted crew of one of the United States cruisers, which was rowed for $1,000 a side and a side bet of $2,000. "Tom" Sharkey was a member of the defeated crew.

### NOT THE WISEST WAY.

It is not always best to wait until it is needed before buying a bottle of Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy. Quite frequently the remedy is required in the very busiest season or in the night and much inconvenience and suffering must be borne before it can be obtained. It costs but a trifle as compaed with its real worth and every family can well afford to keep it in their home. It is everywhere acknowledged to be the most successful medicine in the world for bowel complaints. For sale by Benson, Smith & Co., Ltd., wholesale agents for H. I., and all druggists and dealers.




**INSTANT RELIEF FOR SKIN-TORTURED BABIES**

and rest for tired, worn-out parents in a warm bath with CUTICURA SOAP, and a gentle anointing with CUTICURA, the great skin cure.

The only speedy, safe, permanent, and economical cure for the most distressing of itching, burning, bleeding, and scaly skin and scalp humours of infants and children. CUTICURA REMEDIES are guaranteed absolutely pure by chemists of the highest standing, and may be used from the moment of birth.

Sold throughout the world. British depot: F. NEWBERY & SONS, London. POTTER DRUG AND CHEM. CORP., Sole Props., Boston, U. S. A. "How to Cure Skin-Tortured Babies," post free.

**BABY SOAPS** For preserving, purifying, and beautifying the skin, scalp, and hair of infants, and eradicating the first symptoms of distressing rashes, nothing so pure, so sweet, so wholesome, as CUTICURA SOAP, the greatest of skin purifying and beautifying soaps, as well as purest and sweetest for toilet, bath, and nursery. For pimples, blotches, red, rough, oily, mothy skin, dry, thin, and falling hair, red, rough hands, it is simply incomparable. It produces the whitest, clearest skin, the softest hands, and most luxuriant hair. Absolutely pure, delicately medicated, exquisitely perfumed, surprisingly effective.

**California Fertilizer Works**

OFFICE: 327 Merchant St., San Francisco, Cal.
FACTORIES: South San Francisco and Berkeley, Cal.
J. E. MILLER, MANAGER.

MANUFACTURERS OF PURE BONE FERTILIZERS AND PURE BONE MEAL.

.....DEALERS IN.....

**Fertilizer Materials!**

OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.

Have constantly on hand the following goods adapted to the Island trade:

HIGH GRADE CANE MANURE, FERTILIZERS,
NITRATE OF SODA, SULPHATE OF AMMONIA,
HIGH GRADE SULPHATE OF POTASH,
FISH GUANO, WOOL DUST, ETC

Special Manures Manufactured to Order.

The manures manufactured by the CALIFORNIA FERTILIZER WORKS are made entirely from clean bone treated with acid, Dry Blood and Fish, Potash and Magnesia Salts.

No adulteration of any kind is used, and every ton is sold under a guaranteed analysis. One ton or one thousand tons are almost exactly alike, and for excellent mechanical condition and high analysis have no superior in the market.

The superiority of Pure Bone over any other Phosphatic Material for Fertilizer use is so well known that it needs no explanation.

The large and constantly increasing demand for the Fertilizers manufactured by the CALIFORNIA FERTILIZER WORKS is the best possible proof of their superior quality.

A Stock of these Fertilizers will be kept Constantly on Hand and for sale on the usual terms, by

**C. Brewer & Co., Ltd.**

HONOLULU AGENTS CALIFORNIA FERTILIZER WORKS

**Ship Chandlery.**

**Do You Ever Need Any?**

We have all sizes of Manila Rope up to 6½ in. Sisal Rope to 2 in. Wire Ropes to 4 in. Seizing Wire, Marlin, Spunyarn, Houseline, Hambroline, Ratline, and lots of other Lines even to Cod Line and Lead Lines.

All sorts of galvanized ship and boat hardware such as Cleats, Chocks, Rowlocks, Turnbuckles, Shackles, Ringbolts, Eyebolts, Chains and Anchors, Lead for keels and Trucks for mast heads and about everything that is needed between these two points

**Can Be Found At**

**E. O. HALL & SON,**

—LIMITED.—

**Read the Advertiser.**

**INSURANCE.**

**Theo. H. Davies & Co.**
(Limited.)
AGENTS FOR FIRE, LIFE AND MARINE INSURANCE.

**Northern Assurance Company,**
OF LONDON, FOR FIRE AND LIFE. Established 1836.
Accumulated Funds .... £3,975,000.

**British and Foreign Marine Ins. Co**
OF LIVERPOOL, FOR MARINE.
Capital ..... £1,000,000.

Reduction of Rates.
Immediate Payment of Claims.

THEO. H. DAVIES & CO., LTD.
AGENTS

**J. S. WALKER.**
General Agent Hawn. Isl.

**Royal Insurance Company.**
ALLIANCE INSURANCE CO.;
ALLIANCE MARINE AND GENERAL INSURANCE CO.;
WILHELMA OF MADGEBURG INSURANCE CO.;
SUN LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY OF CANADA.
SCOTTISH UNION AND NATIONAL UNION.

Room 12, Spreckels Block.

**Homburg-Bremen Fire Insurance Co**

The undersigned having been appointed agents of the above company are prepared to insure risks against fire on Stone and Brick Buildings and on Merchandise stored therein on the most favorable terms. For particulars apply at the office of
F. A. SCHAEFER & CO., Agts.

**German Lloyd Marine Insur'ce Co**
OF BERLIN.

**Fortuna General Insurance Co**
OF BERLIN.

The above Insurance Companies have established a general agency here, and the undersigned, general agents, are authorized to take risks against the dangers of the sea at the most reasonable rates and on the most favorable terms.
F. A. SCHAEFER & CO.,
General Agents.

**General Insurance Co. for Sea, River and Land Transport, of Dresden.**

Having established an agency at Honolulu and the Hawaiian Islands, the undersigned general agents are authorized to take risks against the dangers of the sea at the most reasonable rates and on the most favorable terms.
F. A. SCHAEFER & CO.,
Agents for the Hawaiian Islands.

**TRANS-ATLANTIC FIRE INS. CO. OF HAMBURG.**

| | |
|---|---|
| Capital of the Company and reserve, reichsmarks | 6,000,000 |
| Capital their reinsurance companies ..... | 101,650,000 |
| Total reichsmarks ..... | 107,650,000 |

**North German Fire Insurance Co. OF HAMBURG.**

| | |
|---|---|
| Capital of the Company and reserve, reichsmarks. | 8,800,000 |
| Capital their reinsurance companies ..... | 35,000,000 |
| Total reichsmarks ..... | 43,830,000 |

The undersigned, general agents of the above two companies, for the Hawaiian Islands, are prepared to insure Buildings, Furniture, Merchandise and Produce, Machinery, etc.; also Sugar and Rice Mills, and Vessels in the harbor, against loss or damage by fire, on the most favorable terms.

H. HACKFELD & CO., Limited.

**North British & Mercantile Insurance Co**

TOTAL FUNDS AT 31ST DECEMBER, 1898, £13,959,969.

| | | £ | s | d |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1—Authorized Capital | £3,000,000 | | | |
| Subscribed " | 2,750,000 | | | |
| Paid up Capital | | 687,500 | 0 | 0 |
| 2—Fire Funds | | 2,785,459 | 7 | 11 |
| 3—Life and Annuity Funds | | 10,507,009 | 17 | 11 |
| | | £13,959,969 | 5 | 10 |
| Revenue Fire Branch | | 1,539,550 | 8 | 8 |
| Revenue Life and Annuity Branches | | 1,415,242 | 18 | 3 |
| | | £2,954,793 | 6 | 11 |

The Accumulated Funds of the Fire and Life Departments are free from liability in respect of each other.

ED. HOFFSCHLAEGER & CO.
Agents for the Hawaiian Islands.

RUBBER STAMPS AND STEREOTYPES
AT THE GAZETTE OFFICE.

## SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

### ARRIVED AT HONOLULU.

Tuesday, September 12.

Am. bk. Alden Besse, Potter, 18 days from San Francisco, with general cargo to Wm. G. Irwin & Co.

Am. bk. Martha Davis, McAlman, 18 days from San Francisco, with general cargo to C. Brewer & Co.

Haw. bk. Foohng Suey, Willett, from New York, with general cargo to C. Brewer & Co.

Am. sh. Yosemite, Anderson, 56 days from Newcastle, with coal.

Wednesday, September 13.

Stmr. J. A. Cummins, Searle, 6 hrs. from Koolau.

Stmr. Mokolii, Dower, 8 hrs. from Molokai.

Stmr. Upolu, Henningsen, 18 hrs. from Kohala.

Stmr. Ke Au Hou, Mosher, from Koloa, September 12: 2 horses and 5 pkgs. sundries.

Am. stmr. Alameda, Van Oterendorp, from San Francisco, Sept. 7: passengers, to Wm. G. Irwin & Co.

Am. bk. Coalinga, Evans, from New York, May 28: 1,500 tons phosphates, to Hawaiian Fertilizer Co., Ltd.

Stmr. Kauai, Bruhn, 9 hrs. from Lahaina.

Am. bkt. Uncle John, Henningson, fro mEureka, with lumber for City Mill Co.

Haw. bk. Diamond Head, Ward, from San Francisco, with general cargo, to H. Hackfeld & Co.

Br. stmr. Victoria, John E. Blakey, from London, June 21, to Wm. G. Irwin & Co.

Thursday, September 14.

Am. stmr. Elihu Thomson, Whitney, 11 days from Seattle: 800 tons general cargo, to Henry Waterhouse & Co.

Schr. Waialua, Moses, from Hanalei.

Am. bkt. S. G. Wilder, Jackson, 15 days from San Francisco: 1,200 tons mdse. to F. A. Schaefer & Co.

### SAILED FROM HONOLULU.

Tuesday, September 12.

Stmr. Claudine, Freeman, Hilo.

Stmr. Mauna Loa, Simerson, Kona and Kau.

Stmr. Maui, Cameron, Kahului.

Stmr. W. G. Hall, Thompson, Nawiliwili.

Stmr. Mikahala, Pedersen, Eleele.

Am. schr. Bangor, Aspe, Port Townsend, in ballast.

Wednesday, September 13.

Am. stmr. Alameda, Van Oterendorp, Sydney.

Stmr. Lehua, Bennett, Kaunakakai.

Am. bktn. S. N. Castle, Hubbard, San Francisco.

Am. bk. Mohican, E. W. Kelly, San Francisco.

Stmr. Kilohana, Gregory, Waimea.

Stmr. Iwalani, Thompson, Honokaa.

Thursday, September 14.

Stmr. Ke Au Hou, Mosher, Koloa.

Stmr. Mokolii, Dower, Kamalo.

U. S. stmr. Leelanaw, Stores, San Francisco.

### FOREIGN PORTS.

SAN FRANCISCO—Arrived, Sept. 5, brig Lurline, from Kahului; Sept. 3, brig Consuelo, from Mahukona. Sailed, Sept. 2, bkt. W. H. Dimond, for Honolulu.

EUREKA—Sailed, Sept. 2, schr. Golden Gate, for Honolulu.

YOKOHAMA—Sailed, Sept. 2, stmr. Lennox, for Honolulu.

GRAY'S HARBOR—Sailed, Aug. 31, schr. A. J. West, for Honolulu; Sept. 3, schr. J. B. Leeds, for Honolulu.

SYDNEY—Arrived prior to Sept. 5, stmr. Moana, from Honolulu.

EUREKA—Arrived, Sept. 1, schr. Ottilie Fjord, from Honolulu.

AUCKLAND—Sailed, Sept. 4, stmr. Mariposa, for Honolulu.

NORFOLK—Cleared, Sept. 5, sh. Henry B. Hyde, for Honolulu.

### LATEST FREIGHTS AND CHARTERS.

Allen A., Am. sch., 266 tons (now at Eureka)—Redwood thence to Hilo, by Chas. Nelson.

Consuelo, Am. bg., 279 tons—Pass and mdse., San Francisco to Mahukona, by J. D. Spreckels & Bros. Co.

Chas. B. Kenney, Am. bk., 1,014 tons—Coal from Departure Bay to Honolulu, by Alexander & Baldwin.

### NOTICE TO SHIPMASTERS.

U. S. Branch Hydrographic Office,
San Francisco, Cal.

By communicating with the Branch Hydrographic Office in San Francisco, captains of vessels who will co-operate with the Hydrographic Office by recording the meteorological observations suggested by the office, can have forwarded to them at any desired port, and free of expense, the monthly pilot charts of the North Pacific Ocean and the latest information regarding the dangers to navigation in the waters which they frequent.

Mariners are requested to report to the office dangers discovered, or any other information which can be utilized for correcting charts or sailing directions, or in the publication of the pilot charts of the North Pacific.

C. G. CALKINS,
Lieut. Comdr., U.S.N., in Charge.

### BORN.

SHOREY—In this city, September 13, to the wife of Edmund C. Shorey, a daughter.

### DIED.

RICHARDS—In Honolulu, Sept. 11, 1899, Muriel, the beloved daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Theo. Richards, aged 2 years.

GILFILLAN—In San Francisco, September 3, 1899, Elizabeth, beloved wife of the late John F. Gilfillan and mother of Archibald and James C. Gilfillan, a native of Scotland, aged 64 years.

HOLDSWORTH—At Forest Hill, London, England, on the 4th day of June, 1899, Capt. Henry J. H. Holdsworth, aged 74 years. The deceased was father of the late E. W. Holdsworth of Honolulu, and was harbor master at the port of Honolulu from 1850 to 1869.

### PASSENGERS.

Arrived.

From San Francisco, per bark Martha Davis, September 12.—Geo. Albert Clark and Thomas A. Jackson.

From San Francisco, per stmr. Alameda, September 13.—P. N. Beringer, W. M. Buchanan, M. Campbell, H. J. Carls, A. J. Coats, El Nino Eddie, Miss M. Egan, Miss C. Green, Miss Rhoda Green, Miss Emogene Hart, A. E. Hughes, G. Kaleikau, Miss Mabel Lampman, G. A. Loring, Robert Lowrie, Judge F. S. Lyman, H. C. Reck, W. E. Millar, Wm. M. Maluka, E. E. Manheim, L. Marcus, Gaston Marquis and wife, J. T. McCrosson and wife, Miss McCrosson, Miss A. McCrosson, W. N. Norton, Mrs. E. J. Parker and child, D. M. Ross, Mrs. J. F. Scott, J. Slingerland, Miss E. E. Stansbury, Mrs. Helen Theillen, Miss Anna Theillen, D. F. Thrum and wife, Miss J. Wores, Miss J. N. Wores, and 27 through.

From Koloa, per stmr. Ke Au Hou, September 12.—Mrs. T. Davis and 2 deck passengers.

From Kaanapali, per stmr. Kauai, September 13.—J. S. McCandless, G. L. Wright, Mrs. W. Robb, and 3 deck.

From Kaanapali, per stmr. Kauai, September 13.—J. S. McCandless, G. S. Wright, Mrs. W. Robb, 3 deck passengers.

Departed.

For Lahaina, Kahului and way ports, per stmr. Maui, September 12.—J. W. Hall, J. J. Drummond, F. S. Dunn, Mrs. B. Ohrt, C. Voss, H. T. Marsh, A. N. Kepoikai, Sarah Kalua, Miss Bella Miller, H. P. Baldwin, Mrs. Baldwin, J. P. Cooke, Mrs. C. Ferguson, C. Amana and Miss Mosser.

For Lahaina, Hilo and way ports, per stmr. Claudine, September 12.—J. F. Woods and wife, Dr. W. J. Galbraith, Mr. Von Botn Lausen, H. Hays and wife, L. A. Andrews, H. Deacon, D. W. Napihaa, S. Minekishi, Q. Asagawa, Miss M. Campbell, Geo. Cruikshank, Geo. Brand, L. N. Gay, H. T. Hambly, Mrs. C. Hayselden, Jane B. Massy, Miss Josephine Deyo, E. N. Hitchcock, Miss Walker, Mrs. Walker, Rev. D. Sasakura, Akona, Miss Hamalu, Manuel Ross and wife, J. M. Oat, Miss Ross and servant, Miss Ahrens, Miss Lily Hapai, Miss Emma Akamu, and T. S. Southwick.

For Lahaina, Maalaea, Kona and Kau, per stmr. Mauna Loa, September 12.—Geo. Sea, Geo. Clark, Miss M. Gaspar, Mrs. O. M. Kekuewa, G. E. Bryant, W. A. Wall, Miss B. Taylor, Sam Kauhane, W. F. Armsby, Miss Waikala, Miss C. Gaspar, Miss Sunter, Mrs. W. J. Wright, Rev. D. L. Ai, J. Greig, Mrs. J. P. Lino, Miss Lino, Maria Mahelona, Mrs. D. L. Ai, Mrs. S. A. Sunter, Miss Millie Morris, H. R. Hitchcock, wife and 5 children, Mrs. M. F. Scott, J. D. Paris, Mrs. Paris, L. M. Augnst, F. Greenwell, Miss Lula Kinnalii, Mrs. Ayers, R. Makahalupa, Mrs. Kanakanui, Kauna Kawiwoole, Rev. O. H. Gulick, J. Leadingham, W. Hayselden, Tong Kee and wife, C. Ahee, Tong Yin.

For Makaweli, per stmr. Mikahala, September 12.—J. Opfergelt, H. Morrison, Miss Charman, J. Hart, E. Powell and wife, Miss McKeague.

For Nawiliwili, per stmr. W. G. Hall, September 11.—Miss Numsford, L. Davies, S. H. Comstock, M. D. Monsarrat, Chas. Dement, J. H. Jones, Mrs. C. M. V. Forester, Mrs. R. Fountain, Judge Stanley, Chas. Day, S. F. Sands, Mrs. R. Fountain.

For Honokaa, per stmr. Iwalani, September 13.—Geo. Smithies.

For Sydney, per stmr. Alameda, September 13.—Mr. Hammond, Fred. Wundenberg.

For San Francisco, per bk. Mohican, September 13.—Mr. and Mrs. R. B. Harris.

For Koloa, Eleele and Makaweli, per stmr. Ke Au Hou, September 14.—L. Kahlbaum and wife.

Booked.

For San Francisco, per stmr. Mariposa, September 15.—M. C. Mott-Smith, H. Wendte, Miss D. Kerr, Miss Morton, Mrs. Z. K. Meyer, E. D. Baldwin, Miss G. Smith, Miss A. Barthrop, Mrs. Gustav Aubertin, Arthur E. Corder, James H. Love, Mrs. Mori, Alule, Mrs. D. Logan, Mr. and Mrs. Kennedy, Ronald Kennedy, Bruce Kennedy, Miss McMillan, G. A. Dauphery, M. Dayton, Mrs. E. W. Peterson and child, Miss F. Grundell, O. R. Morgan, Miss Maggie Moore, Osgood Moore, Miss Corcoran, Ethel Bashford, L. Branscombe, Gladys Bashford, Mr. and Mrs. Esmelton, H. R. Roberts, Herbert Ashton, Alex. Cochrane, W. J. Townshend, C. Lyndon, F. Thompson, Percy Ward.

### STEAMSHIP VICTORIA.

**With Over Three Hundred Portuguese Immigrants on Board.**

(From Thursday's Daily.)

The British Steamship Victoria from London, Vigo and Madeira, 65 days out, anchored off the light house in naval row late yesterday afternoon with 343 Portuguese immigrants on board. The Victoria sailed from Madeira July 8 and reports a good passage with all well on board. The immigrants look healthy and will be distributed among the plantations as soon as possible. There are 14 stowaways on board.

### RELIEF NOT CONDEMNED.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 6.—The statement that the hospital ship Relief has been condemned as unfit for service is erroneous. The Relief lacks coal capacity to run from Nagasaki to San Francisco, therefore will return to this country the next time by way of the Suez canal and will hereafter be kept upon that route.

Down at the boat-landing the gasoline engine and attached centrifugal pump is successfully filling the watering carts for sprinkling the streets with water from the harbor.

## WHARF AND WAVE.

The new schedule of the steamer Kinau, for Hilo and way ports, will commence on or about September 25.

The barkentine S. G. Wilder, from San Francisco with general cargo, anchored in the stream late yesterday afternoon.

Captain P. Jorgensen is now in command of the schooner Transit and Captain C. P. Isigkeit of the schooner Ralph J. Long.

The pump of the new dredger at the foot of Alakea street is being replaced by a larger one. It is claimed the other apparatus is working very satisfactorily.

SAN FRANCISCO, Sept. 6.—The brig Lurline arrived from Kahului yesterday, having made the run in the good time of nineteen days. The bark Roderick Dhu, which left Hilo the day the Lurline sailed from Kahului, has not yet arrived.

SAN FRANCISCO, Sept. 5.—The Government has chartered two more steamers to carry troops to Manila. The Olympia, formerly the British steamer Dunbar Castle, will come from Seattle and the City of Rio de Janeiro will be turned over just as soon as she arrives here from the Orient.

Including the cargo of the bark Coalinga, which safely reached the harbor yesterday morning after a night on the reef, the Hawaiian Fertilizer Company have now 10,000 tons of fertilizer chemicals on hand. The schooner Louis, due from nitrate ports, will bring another large cargo this month.

The new White Star steamer Oceanic, the largest ship in the world, arrived at Liverpool August 27, from Belfast, Ireland, where she was built. She left Belfast on August 23 and has been making a trial trip to test her engines. The Oceanic is to sail from Liverpool for New York on her maiden voyage on September 6, and every first and second-class berth has been engaged for the trip. Her dimensions are: Length, 704 feet; beam, 72 feet; draught, 26 feet, and she registers 17,000 tons. Her engines are expected to develop 45,000 horse-power.

Three new German steamship lines are planned for operations in the Pacific and South Seas. The Norddeutscher Lloyd intends to run a line from Singapore to Herbertshoehe (New Guinea) and Sydney and back every six weeks, and a second one from Hongkong to Ponapoe, Herbertshoehe, Friedrich Wilhelmshaven, and Sydney and back once in six weeks. The third is a line to be formed by the Jaluit Company of Hamburg, and will run from Jaluit to Kussaie, Ponapoe, and Yap (and later on to the Maraina and Palau Islands), back to Jaluit.

Captain McPhail, for many years mate of the bark Andrew Welch, who brought down the yacht La Paloma from San Francisco, takes command of the bark R. P. Rithet on her arrival here, vice Captain George Calhoun, transferred to the ship George Curtis. This is the latest waterfront rumor. This makes five of Captain Drew's mates who have been promoted to be masters of vessels within the last few years. When a man has served his time under the skillful master of the Andrew Welch ship-owners are in the habit of picking him out for a more responsible position without further examination. A 15-ton piece of machinery was discharged from the Andrew Welch yesterday most quickly and without the slightest hitch.

The immigrants off the steamer Victoria, from Madeira, will be despatched as quickly as possible to the various plantations to which they are assigned. A good many will leave today on the train for Oahu, Ewa and Waialua plantations and by next Tuesday it is thought all of them will have been sent to their future homes. The officers of the Victoria are: Captain John E. Blakey, First Officer Laurence Casey, Second Officer H. Hobbs, First Engineer H. Burpon, Second Engineer M. Wilson, Third Engineer Wm. Cornet, Ships Surgeon Dr. Devyer, Superintendent of Immigrants Mr. Ivens, Storekeeper David Morrison. From here the Victoria goes to San Francisco where she will in all probability enter the United States transport service and carry troops to the Philippines.

SAN FRANCISCO, Sept. 3.—The transport Grant will sail for Manila about September 20. The Hancock's repairs will not be completed for three weeks, and it will be the first week in October before she sails. The Sikh, Belgian King and George W. Elder are the only vessels of the fleet that have not taken on their white dress. The Elder arrived yesterday and went at once on the drydock. After she comes off coal will be put aboard and then she and the other two steamers will be painted white. She will start for Manila the last week in the month. The Centennial and the Columbia will be ready to sail this week, and both will probably depart on Friday. The Columbia will carry troops and the Centennial horses. The work of getting the Aztec and Sherman ready is being rushed, and they will probably sail on the 12th inst.

### NOTICE TO CREDITORS.

THE UNDERSIGNED HAVING been appointed Administrator of the Estate of Robert Grieve, deceased, hereby notifies all creditors of said Robert Grieve to present their claims, duly authenticated and with proper vouchers, if any exist, (even if the claim is secured by mortgage upon real estate) to the undersigned at his office on Queen street, in Honolulu, within six months from date hereof, or the same will be forever barred.

And all persons indebted to said estate are hereby requested to make immediate payment to the undersigned.

JAMES L. M'LEAN,
Administrator of the Estate of Robert Grieve, Deceased.
Honolulu, Sept. 5, 1899. 5329

Hives are a terrible torment to the little folks, and to some older ones. Doane's Ointment never fails. Instant relief and permanent cure. At any chemist's, 50 cents.

## BY AUTHORITY.

GEO. H. BAILEY, ESQ., HAS THIS day been appointed a Commissioner of Private Ways and Water Rights for the District of Makawao, Island of Maui, vice A. F. Tavares, resigned.

J. A. KING,
Minister of the Interior.
Interior Office, Sept. 12, 1899. 2107-3t

### CORPORATION NOTICE.

In re Dissolution of the Kanekoa Coffee Company, Limited.

WHEREAS, The Kanekoa Coffee Company, Limited, a corporation established and existing under and by virtue of the Laws of the Hawaiian Islands, has pursuant to law, in such case made and provided duly filed at the office of the Minister of the Interior, a petition for the dissolution of the said Corporation, together with a certificate thereto annexed, as required by law.

NOW therefore notice is hereby given to any and all persons who have been or are now interested in any manner whatsoever in the said Corporation, that objections to the granting of the said petition must be filed in the office of the Minister of the Interior on or before Tuesday, the 26th day of September, 1899, and that any person or persons desiring to be heard thereon, must be in attendance at the office of the undersigned in the Executive Building, Honolulu, at 10 o'clock A. M. of said day, to show cause why said petition should not be granted.

J. A. KING.
Minister of the Interior.
Interior Office, July 19, 1899.
2091-9w

ISLAND OF OAHU, CITY OF HONOLULU } SS.

### THE BANKING ACT OF 1884.

Return Pursuant to Section 14 of Said Act.

Cecil Brown, president, and W. G. Cooper, cashier, of "The First American Bank of Hawaii, Limited," being each duly sworn, depose and say, that said corporation is about to commence business and that the capital stock of the company is One Million of Dollars, divided into Ten Thousand Shares of One Hundred Dollars each; that the number of shares issued is Seven Thousand Five Hundred; that an assessment to the amount of Sixty-six and two-thirds per cent per share has been made, under which the sum of Five Hundred Thousand Dollars has been received; that the corporation owes no debts as it has not yet commenced doing business.

(Signed) CECIL BROWN, President.
(L. S.) W. G. COOPER, Cashier.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 2d day of September, 1899.
ALEX. ST. M. MACKINTOSH,
Notary Public, First Judicial Circuit.
2105-3tF

IN THE CIRCUIT COURT, FIRST JUDICIAL CIRCUIT OF THE HAWAIIAN ISLANDS.—IN PROBATE.

In the Matter of the Estate of John Henry Bruns, late of Honolulu, Oahu.

The last will and testament of said deceased having been presented to said court, together with a petition for the probate thereof, and for the issuance of letters testamentary to Marie Bruns, having been filed, notice is hereby given that Friday, October 13th, A. D. 1899, at 10 o'clock a. m., in the Judiciary Building, Honolulu, is appointed the time and place for proving said will and hearing said application, when and where any person interested may appear and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petition should not be granted.

Honolulu, Sept. 12, 1899.
By the Court:
GEORGE LUCAS,
2107-3tF Clerk.

IN THE CIRCUIT COURT OF THE SECOND CIRCUIT, HAWAIIAN ISLANDS.

In the Matter of the Estate of Maria Kaae (formerly Mrs. Edwin Jones) of Lahaina, Island of Maui, Deceased Intestate.

On reading and filing the petition of W. F. Kaae, husband of said intestate of Lahaina, alleging that Maria Kaae, of said Lahaina, died intestate at the Island of Molokai on the 27th day of August, 1899, leaving property in the Hawaiian islands necessary to be administered upon anda praying that letters of administration issue to him, said W. F. Kaae,

It is ordered that Thursday, the 5th day of October, 1899, at 10 o'clock a. m., be and hereby is appointed for hearing said petition in the courtroom of this court at Wailuku, Maui, at which time and place all persons concerned may appear and show cause, if any they have, why said petition should not be granted.

Dated, Wailuku, Maui, Sept. 2, 1899.
By order of the Judge of the Circuit Court of the Second Circuit.
HENRY SMITH,
Clerk Judiciary Department.
2105-3tF

IN THE CIRCUIT COURT OF THE FIRST CIRCUIT, HAWAIIAN ISLANDS.

Annie Lackland, plaintiff, vs. William O. Lackland, defendant.—Libel in Divorce.

The Republic of Hawaii, to the Marshal of the Hawaiian Islands, or his Deputy, Greeting:

You are commanded to summon William O. Lackland, defendant, in case he shall file written answer within twenty days after service hereof, to be and appear before the said Circuit Court at the August term thereof, to be holden at Honolulu, Island of Oahu, on Monday, the 7th day of August next, at 10 o'clock a. m., to show cause why the claim of Annie Lackland, plaintiff, should not be awarded to her pursuant to the tenor of her annexed petition; and have you then there this writ with full return of your proceedings thereon.

WITNESS: HON. A. PERRY,
First Judge of the Circuit Court of the First Circuit, at Honolulu, Oahu, this 10th day of July, 1899.
(L. S.) J. A. THOMPSON, Clerk.

I certify the foregoing to be a true, full and faithful copy of the original summons, and that said cause was ordered continued to the next November (1899) term of said court.

HENRY SMITH,
Clerk Judicial Department.
Honolulu, H. I., Aug. 8, 1899.
2097-6tF

### MORTGAGEE'S NOTICE OF FORECLOSURE.

In accordance with the provisions of a certain mortgage made by Johann Hinrich Kimm to William R. Castle, trustee, dated May 20th, 1898, recorded liber 179, page 417, notice is hereby given that the mortgagee intends to foreclose the same for condition broken, to-wit: non-payment of principal and interest.

Notice is likewise given that after the expiration of three weeks from the date of this notice, the property conveyed by said mortgage will be advertised for sale at public aution at the auction rooms of Will E. Fisher, in Honolulu, on Monday, the 9th day of October, 1899, at 12 noon of said day.

Further particulars can be had of W. R. CASTLE.

Dated, Honolulu, Sept. 12, 1899.
WM. R. CASTLE, Trustee,
Mortgagee.

The premises covered by said mortgage consist of:

All those premises situated on mauka side of Beretania street, near Punchbowl street, and more particularly described in deed of William R. Castle, trustee to said mortgagor, dated May 19th, 1898, and recorded in liber 183, pages 12-14, containing an area of 13,510 square feet, and being a part of those premises described in Royal Patent No. 6892 on L. C. Award 598, to Kaoo for V. Kamamalu. 2107-3tF

### NOTICE TO CREDITORS.

The undersigned having been appointed administrators of the Estate of the Queen Dowager Kapiolani, deceased, hereby notify all creditors of said Queen Dowager Kapiolani to present their claims duly authenticated and with proper vouchers, if any exist (even if the claim is secured by mortgage upon real estate) to the undersigned at the office of the Kapiolani Estate, Limited, Kaahumanu street, Honolulu, within six months from the date hereof, or the same will be forever barred.

DAVID KAWANANAKOA,
J. KALANIANAOLE,
Administrators of the Estate of Queen Dowager Kapiolani, Deceased.
Dowsett, Deceased. 2103-5tF

### NOTICE TO CREDITORS.

THE UNDERSIGNED HAVING been appointed administrator of the estate of Edward Dowsett, hereby notifies all creditors of said Edward Dowsett to present their claims duly authenticated and with proper vouchers, if any exist, (even if the claim is secured by mortgage upon real estate) to the undersigned at the office of the Hawaiian Trust & Investment Company, Fort street, Honolulu, within six months from the date hereof, or the same will be forever barred.

GEORGE R. CARTER,
Administrator of the Estate of Edward Dowsett, Deceased. 2103-5tF
Honolulu, Aug. 25, 1899.

NOTICE OF THE EXECUTOR OF THE LAST WILL AND TESTAMENT OF HAKUOLE (k) OF HONOLULU, OAHU, DECEASED.

By virtue of the power I received from the Last Will and Testament of Hakuole (k) of Kakaako, Honolulu, Island of Oahu, Hawaiian Islands, admitted to probate before Justice Antonio Perry, First Circuit Judge of the First Judicial Circuit, in Probate, notice is hereby given to all creditors of the said Hakuole (k), deceased, to present their claims duly authenticated within six months from the date hereof, or the same will be forever barred. And all persons who are indebted to the said Hakuole (k) to make immediate payment to the undersigned, or legal proceedings will be instituted in the courts against them to recover the same.

Present all claims and make all payments at J. K. Kahookano's office, attorney for the estate of the deceased, on Kaahumanu street, No. 15, Honolulu. 2101-5tF

J. PAANIANI,
Executor of the Will of Hakuole.

### KIHEI NOTICE.

THE FOURTH ASSESSMENT, 10 per cent, or $5.00 per share, on the assessable stock of Kihei Plantation Co. will be due and payable October 1st, 1899, by order of the directors.

J. P. COOKE,
Treasurer.
September 4, 1899. 2105

Only the highest grade of RED RUBBER is used in the Stamps made by the HAWAIIAN GAZETTE CO.

IN THE MATTER OF THE DISSOLUTION AND DISINCORPORATION OF THE HUELO SUGAR MILL COMPANY, LIMITED.

To All to Whom These Presents Shall Come: I, James A King, Minister of the Interior of the Republic of Hawaii, Send Greeting:

Whereas, on the 17th day of June, A. D. 1899, the Huelo Sugar Mill Company, Limited, a corporation existing under the laws of the Hawaiian Islands, presented to the Minister of the Interior a petition, together with a certificate setting forth that at a meeting of its stockholders, called for that purpose, it was decided by a unanimous vote of all the stockholders to dissolve and disincorporate the said corporation; which said certificate was signed by Chu Gem, president, and C. Ming Hym, secretary, the presiding officer and secretary respectively of said meeting, which said petition and certificate were entered of record in the office of the Minister of the Interior, and

Whereas, Notice was thereafter caused to be published in the Hawaiian and English languages for sixty days in the "Nupepa Kuokoa" and the Semi-weekly Hawaiian Gazette, published in the City of Honolulu, that is to say, on the 23d and 30th of June; the 7th, 14th, 21st and 28th of July, and the 4th, 11th and 18th of August, 1899, in the "Nupepa Kuokoa," and the 20th and 27th of June, the 5th, 11th, 18th and 25th of July, and the 1st, 8th and 15th of August, in the Hawaiian Gazette, and affidavits of the publication thereof have been presented to this office and are annexed to the original petition and certificate on fine, and

Whereas, I am satisfied that the vote therein certified was taken and I am further satisfied that all claims against the said Huelo Sugar Mill Company, Limited, have been paid and discharged.

Now, therefore know ye, that in consideration of the premises and no reason to the contrary appearing, I do here declare that the said corporation, the Huelo Sugar Mill Company, Limited, is hereby dissolved, and that the surrender of the articles of association filed November 18th, 1898, is hereby accepted on behalf of the Hawaiian Government.

Given under my hand and the seal of the Department of the Interior this 25th day of August, A. D. 1899.

[Interior Department Seal.]
J. A. KING,
2103-3tF Minister of the Interior.

## Guardian's Sale —OF— Real Estate

Notice is hereby given that pursuant to an order of the Hon. W. L. Stanley, Second Judge of the Circuit Court of the First Judicial Circuit, Hawaiian Islands, made and entered on the 5th day of September, 1899, in the matter of the estate of August Podeyn, Frederick Podeyn and Waldemar Podeyn, minors, in Probate, at Chambers, the undersigned guardian of the estate of said minors will expose for sale at public auction to the highest and best bidder for cash the real estate belonging to said minors, hereinafter described, at the salesroom of Jas. F. Morgan, Queen street, Honolulu,

### On Saturday, S ptember 23, '99

AT 12 O'CLOCK NOON.

The property to be sold consists of a part of Lot No. 362 on Piikoi street, in Honolulu, Oahu, and commencing on Piikoi street on the makai corner of Lishman's Lot and running 100 feet, thence at right angles in a southerly direction 100 feet, thence at right angles in a northeasterly direction 100 feet, and thence 100 feet to the point of beginning, being the same premises conveyed to C. F. Wolfe by Royal Patent No. 3269 from the Hawaiian Government, and by the said C. F. Wolfe conveyed to Ida Podeyn on the 2d day of April, 1886, all as will more fully appear by reference to the deed of C. F. Wolfe, recorded in the Rigister Office in said Honolulu, liber 99, page 191, together with the dwelling house and other buildings and erections standing thereon.

Terms cash, in United States gold coin; deeds ata expense of purchaser, and sale subject to confirmation by the court.

For further particulars apply to WM. A. HENSHALL, Attorney for said Guardian, or to J. F. MORGAN, Auctioneer.

J. F. HUMBURG,
Guardian Estate of August, Frederick and Waldemar Podeyn, Minors.
Honolulu, Sept. 6, 1899. 2105-5t

### TRESPASS NOTICE.

ALL PERSONS FOUND TRESPASSING on any lands belonging to or in the possession of E. C. Greenwell without permission will be prosecuted.

Kealakekua, Hawaii, Aug. 28, 1899.
E. C. GREENWELL,
2103-1m Executrix.



PURE - BRED POULTRY!
Eggs for Hatching.

PURE BRED Fowls and Eggs for sale at all seasons from the following varieties:

English Grey Dorking, Black Minorca, Barred Plymouth Rocks, Buff Leghorn, Brown Leghorn, White Leghorn, Pekin Ducks and Bronze Turkeys.

I am constantly in receipt of new importations from the best known strains.

Eggs properly packed and fowls well crated.

Prices furnished on application.

WALTER C. WEEDON,
Kastlawn, Punahou, Honolulu, H. I.